FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

JULY 8, 1908 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA VOL. XLIV, NO. 824

Stanley R Rackham

ROOFS That Stay Roofed

The strongest wind that ever blew can't rip away a roof covered with self-locking

"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

Rain can't get through it in 25 years (guaranteed in writing for that long—good for a century, really)—fire can't bother such a roof—proof against all the elements—the cheapest GOOD roof there is.

Write us and we'll show you why it costs least to roof right. Just address

206 The PEDLAR People (Est'd 1861).

Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

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are the hopes of the house owner whose home is burned and he with proper Fire Insurance. Otherwise, the fire may be "Put Out," but so will he and his family. What is he to do? Build again at his own expense, whereas a Policy in a Company like ours would have more than covered his loss and enabled him to buy a finer home. Think this over and take out a Policy with us at at once.

The WINNIPEG FIRE ASSURANCE CO.

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Phone 179 WINNIPEG, MAN.

FLOUR and FEED DEALERS

We are ready to handle carloads of HAY, OATS and CHOP from country points.

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126 King Street, WINNIPEG

The Royal Grain Co., Limited

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
GRAIN EXCHANGE - - WINNIPEG

FARMERS—We will make you a liberal cash advance on your car lots and guarantee you a square deal.

SHIP—your GRAIN to our advice and make drafts on us through your Bank with bill of lading attached.

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Regina, Sask.

JULY 21 - 22 - 23 - 24

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Large Prizes for Stock

ALSO MANY VALUABLE SPECIAL PRIZES
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THE FARMER'S GREAT ANNUAL HOLIDAY

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Special Low Passenger Rates on All Railroads

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MANUFACTURERS
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Pure, clean, dry, well-savoured—it dissolves quickly—works in evenly.

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It should cost more—but is sold at the same price as other salts.

In bags and barrels. All dealers'.

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NOTARY PUBLIC

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TO THE GRAIN GROWERS OF WESTERN CANADA

WHEN you come to attend the Winnipeg Exhibition, July 11th to 17th, 1908, we will be pleased to have you call on us at our office, Grain Exchange Building. We have many friends over the country from Emerson to Edmonton for whom we do business, but have never met. It is a great advantage for parties having business transactions to become personally acquainted. We handle all kinds of grain for country shippers, strictly on commission, and when you are here we will explain our way of doing business, and the great advantage to you of having us handle your shipments. It pays to have your grain sold through a strictly commission firm which is at all times working for your interest.

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THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY, GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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Canada's fairest district. No blizzards in winter, no sand storms in summer, no fuel famines in December, no grain blockades in September.

That's Kootenay District

The Choicest property in the Kootenay District 45 minutes from Nelson four times a day.
Half an hour between stones and as level as a prairie farm.
Station, P. O., school, store, hotel, only five minutes walk.

That's SLOCAN PARK

Uncleared land $100 per acre
Cleared " $150 " "
Cleared, plowed and planted $200 " "
Only 2% cash and 2% per month—no interest.

Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Co. Limited
Nelson, B. C.

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The Residential and Farming District of

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A Subdivision suitable for fruit and mixed farming, close to School, Post Office and Railway Station. Lots 15 to 50 acres, partly cleared. Prices are low and terms liberal.

Before too late, write and obtain particulars.

J. H. WITTOME
Duncan's, Vancouver Is., B. C.

SYNOPSIS OF

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

DUTIES.—(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming and owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

W. W. CORY.
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED
GENERAL OFFICES :
14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Branches at London, Ont., and Calgary, Alta.

BRITISH AGENCY—W. W. CHAPMAN, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W. C., London, England.

Terms of Subscription.—In Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland, $1.50 per year in advance; $2.00 when not paid in advance. In the United States, $2.50 per year in advance. All other countries, $3.00.

Advertising Rates.—Single insertion, 15 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

Remittances should be made direct to this office, either by Express or P.O. Money Order or Registered letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.

The Date on Your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Change of Address—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

We Invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our cloumns. Rejected matter will be returned if accompanied by postage.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Farmer's Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.

Address all communications to

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

KINGSTON TORONTO WINNIPEG

Jas. Richardson & Sons

Highest prices paid for all kinds of

GRAIN in carload lots. Special attention paid to low grade samples **WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX.** Write for shipping instructions and price circulars.

Somerville Steam Marble and Granite Works
Rosser Ave., BRANDON, Man.
SPRING, 1908

SCOTCH GRANITES

Our first carload is expected to reach Brandon about May 15th. While we are carrying a large stock in Brandon for you to select from, we have found it necessary to place an order for more with the quarries.
Orders for special designs in Granite can be included in this carload provided the order reaches us prior to March 15th.
We have a large quantity of Vermont and Italian marbles in stock.

Remember — BRANDON

British Columbia

IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS

with Water Free

Several hundred acres of the finest fruit lands have been put on the market for sale in the Kettle Valley, which have been subdivided into lots of various sizes ; many of these front along the river and are beautifully situated. Soil a rich sandy loam, which produces the most magnificent apples, small fruit and vegetables. Very valuable local market only a few miles away in the flourishing mining district of the boundary, where the monthly pay roll is $250,000. Splendid climate. About 30 miles east of Okanagan Valley. Excellent railway facilities. Prices only $100 to $150 per acre. Abundant supply of the finest water and no rent to pay for it. Apply to

D. R. TAIT, Secretary, Manager.
Kettle Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Co
MIDWAY, B. C.

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Opp. Eaton's, Winnipeg, Man.

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Daly, Crichton & McClure

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Office—Canada Life Building, WINNIPEG, Man.

"SAFE-LOCK"
METAL SHINGLES
WEAR WELL

Residence of Mr. D. Zurbrigg, Tavistock, Ont. Roofed with "Safe Lock" shingles.

Mr. Banford of Hainesville, Ont. writes on Jan. 19, 1907, "The roofing I bought from you in 1900 has given perfect satisfaction....I am well pleased....just as bright as when it was put on, no rust, no holes, no leakage. I am satisfied there is no better shingle."

What Mr. Banford says is true. There is no better shingle. Interlocks on all four sides, no chance for leakage. Nail holes are concealed. No raw edges of any kind exposed. Can be used on pitches from 2-in. per foot up. Send to-day for our prices and descriptive matter free.

ROOFERS to the FARMERS OF CANADA

Clare & Brockest, Winnipeg

MISTAKES OF NOAH.

Noah spent a hundred and twenty years in an effort to float his great life-saving enterprise and he had at last to make the concern a limited company and ring in his own family as stockholders in order to secure a board. From the fact that the rest of the world immediately afterwards went into liquidation it has been urged as a reason for his failure to arouse public interest that everybody was at the time tied up in amusement schemes and organizations for the promotion of matrimony. Modern critics claim that Noah's antediluvian methods were largely responsible for his failure to float the undertaking with the success that ought to have been possible with the nominal price at which the common stock was offered. With the judicious use of "water" this venture, which must have had the appearance of a land scheme rather than a marine enterprise, might have caught investors; but the ways of the modern promoter were unknown to the patriarch and his times, and men were as shy then of solid legitimate enterprises as they seem to be to-day. If Noah had only subsidized the local press with blocks of preferred stock and boomed the scheme, who knows but that a different story might have been handed down to posterity. Some criticize the whole conception and aim of the undertaking, and suggest that had it contemplated a daylight excursion to the Aurora Borealis or a midnight trip to the lower regions any kind of a price might have been put on the admission and it would have taken a whole police force to keep back the rush of fools. The higher critics may carp at Noah and poke fun at the ark, but the solemn truth conveyed by the story of the flood is as applicable to-day as when the "preacher of righteousness" tried for over a century to pound it into the pates of the giddy sensuous crowd over whom hung the dark cloud of Divine judgment. It is just as difficult to-day in the business, social and religious world to get people to entertain serious thoughts of he responsibility of life and its shadowy uncertainty as then. "For man also knoweth not his time: as the fishes that are taken in an evil net, and as the birds that are caught in a snare, so are the sons of men snared in an evil time, when it falleth suddenly upon them."

* * *

As the mild-eyed, slow-spoken man turned from the car window to regard his seat companion, his gaze fell on the great letters heading the newspaper account of an accident. "That's the only way to do it," he said, half to himself.

"What's the only way?" asked the other man.

"Write it," said the mild-eyed man. "Then folks will read it; they won't listen to you telling it."

"If you've been in the most thrilling accident in the history of the nation, and begin to relate your experience, they'll sit with their mouths open!"

"No?" echoed the other.

"No, sir," said the mild-eyed man; "it's so that the first time you stop for breath they can burst into the middle of your story to tell about the accidents they were in; or if they weren't ever in any, about the ones their father's great uncles or their second cousins-in-law were in."

"You speak bitterly," said his companion, with interest. "What experience have you had?"

"I was down in San Francisco the day of the earthquake," said the mild-eyed man, "and my hotel—"

"What hotel were you in?" asked the other. "My sister and her husband were—"

"There!" said the mild-eyed man, and he turned his head to the window, and did not speak again till he said good-bye as he clambered out over the other man's feet.

The Maple Leaf Gold Sheaf Harvest Tools

These tools are tempered by the same process used in the tempering of the famous Maple Leaf Saws. They are the best goods of the kind ever offered to the Canadian public. Every tool is warranted. Handles made of best second-growth white ash. It pays to use the best. If your merchant has not got them, send to the

Maple Leaf Harvest Tool Co., Ltd., Tilsonburg, Ont.

who are the manufacturers. None genuine that do not have the Gold Sheaf on the label.

J. C. DIETRICH, President. F. D. PALMER, Treasurer.
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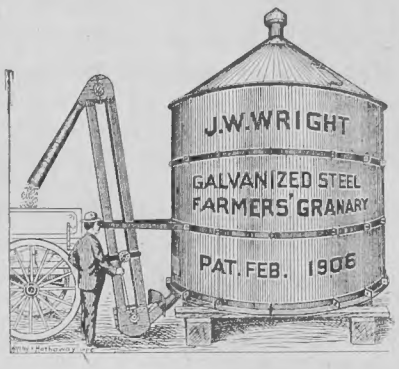
THE FARMER'S PORTABLE KNOCK-DOWN

Galvanized Steel Granary

Fire proof—Wind and Rain proof—Mice, Rat and Vermin proof—Good ventilation—The only Tank made that the Farmer can put together himself quickly and without any trouble or delay. Each section is numbered and you cannot go wrong in erecting. Stock sizes—8, 10 and 12 ft. diameter and 8 ft. high. Other sizes made to order. The **Hand Power Elevator** for unloading is furnished with the Granary if desired, at a small additional cost. Send in your orders as early as possible for a complete Farmer's Granary and get ready to handle and store your grain at threshing time. All orders received will be immediately filled and shipped without delay. Prices sent on application



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THE JUBILEE METAL CORNICE WORKS

Phone 3784 701 Wellington Ave. Winnipeg, Man.
J. W Wright. Proprietor

Sole Owner and Manufacturer of this Patent
All infringement of the above Patent Tank will be prosecuted.

$ ═══ 100 ═══ $

Is all we ask for a

Star Windmill

GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS
OR MONEY REFUNDED

Caters Wood and Iron Pumps, made specially for the West at reasonable prices. Aermotor repairs kept in stock. Catalog free. Address

Brandon Pump & Windmill Works

Dept. A. BRANDON, MAN.

THE PROVINCIAL MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANITOBA

IS THE ORIGINAL HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANITOBA

Established 1891, by Provincial Government Charter

The Old Reliable: Managed by Farmers Only

Has done business for **seventeen years**, and in **thirteen** of those years has paid **all losses in full.** The other four years it paid Three Dollars per acre twice, Four Dollars and fifty cents per acre once, and Five Dollars per acre once. No other Mutual Hail Insurance Company doing business by the premium note method, and paying for losses to the extent of **six dollars per acre** has ever been able to show such a **splendid record.** The yearly average cost has been **22 cents per acre** to insure to the extent of six dollars per acre. **No Liabilities.**

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THIRTY DAY and SEASON tickets now on sale to points in

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AND

New England States

choice of routes via St. Paul, Chicago and **GRAND TRUNK RY.**, or Port Arthur Northern Navigation Company, Sarnia and **GRAND TRUNK.**

STOP-OVER privileges allowed. **Free Side Trips to Niagara Falls** and Ottawa on certain tickets.

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For full particulars apply to

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BY USING

SIDEROLEUM

SIDEROLEUM the new Wood Preservative and Stain for your House, Barn, Fence and Machinery.
SIDEROLEUM is the cheapest and best preservative made.
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SIDEROLEUM will keep any length of time.
SIDEROLEUM you can apply yourself and it dries quickly.
SIDEROLEUM can be used inside as well as outside.
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SIDEROLEUM dries a pleasing Nut Brown color.
Sold in 10 Gallon drums by the sole Importers,
Price $1.00 per gallon on car.
Cash with order. Drums free.
Booklet and sample of treated wood on application.

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354 Main St., WINNIPEG
Telephone 3386.

Butter Wrappers

YOUR BUTTER will bring you a higher price and will also find a ready buyer if properly done up in nicely printed wrappers. We quote the above at the following prices:

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8½ x 11 or 9 x 12 Single Brand 1	$3.75	$2.00

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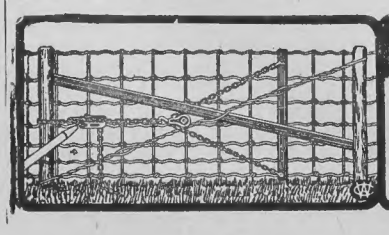


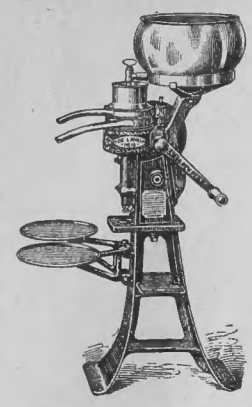
HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on **Erecting Fences.** It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. **It's free.**

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Dept. M Hamilton, Ontario. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

THE FENCE WITH THE PEERLESS LOCK — WILL TURN ANY KIND OF STOCK

See The New Improved DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR



WITH ITS

Beautifully Forged and Finished Spindleless Bowl. Anti-Splash Supply Can, Graceful and without Seam or Joint. Swinging Pail Shelves adjustable to any position by a touch of the finger; and more than 100 other features. Write for catalog.

De Laval Separator Co.,

MONTREAL **WINNIPEG** VANCOUVER

DON'T STOP to ask your neighbors. Lift the load yourself with THE BURR SELF-LOCKING TACKLE BLOCK.

Can be used in any position and lock securely. The heavier the load, the tighter it locks. Never destroys the rope in locking. For butchering, stretching wire fences, lifting wagon-boxes, sick or injured animals, etc., it is indispensable to farmers. Saves labor of two or three men, 600 to 5000 pounds capacity. Ask dealers or write **Miller-Morse Hdw. Co., Winnipeg.**

An Atlas
A Knife
A Razor
Two Watches

You may have one or all of them.

Just do a little talking, that's all.

If you are a reader of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE you know the real value it is to the farmer, the stock breeder, or the homesteader.

Successful Agriculture makes successful people. It is the success of the man who works the land that makes the country prosperous and the individual happy.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal is filling an indispensible want, disseminating among the people of Western Canada the real and reliable information that enables the farmer to extract the wealth from the soil. If you are a reader you know it. If you are a subscriber you appreciate our efforts to help you.

HELP YOUR NEIGHBOR

If he is not a subscriber induce him to become one. The ADVOCATE will be as valuable to him as to you, and the more successful men there are in your neighborhood, the better it will be for the locality

See List of Premiums above

The ATLAS: 16 full-page maps, names of cities of the world and their population, name and population of every town in Canada of over 1,000. Send us **One** new subscriber and we will mail it to you.

The KNIFE: A genuine two-bladed Joseph Rogers. Can't be purchased retail for less than $1.00. **One** new subscriber in addition to your own and the knife is yours.

The RAZOR: A Carbo-Magnetic, of best steel; costs in the ordinary way $2.50. Send us **Three** new subscribers and shave with this razor.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE **$1.50** Per Annum

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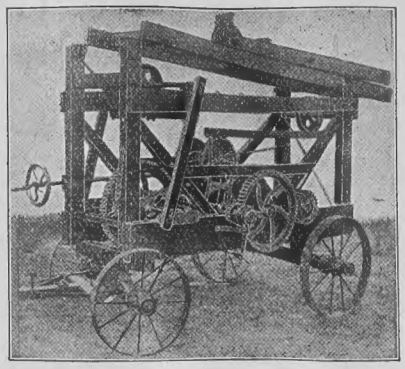
Three miles from New Westminster
Cleared land $200.00 per acre
Uncleared ,, $125.00 ,,
Quarter Cash, balance very easy
Write at once

DOMINION TRUST CO. Ltd.
New Westminster, B. C.



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are the latest and best yet.
Will drill fast through any soil or rock and to any depth required.
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Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Limited
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

ROYAL CITY REALTY Co.

New Westminster, B. C. P. O. Box 625

Farm Lands & City Property

We can suit you in a large or small acreage in the rich Fraser River Valley. The best climate; the best soil; a failure in crops unknown. Fruit and chicken ranches a specialty. Write for particulars. Correspondence soilcited.

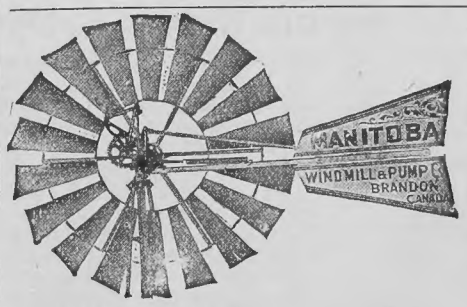
"APPRECIATION"

A New Edition of The Great West Life pamphlet, **"Appreciation,"** is now in print. Reproduced in this pamphlet are the views of many who have had good opportunity to form an opinion of the Company, its Policies and Methods.

Several of the letters are from Policy-holders whose contracts have recently matured. As was to be expected, the writers are unanimous in expressing extreme satisfaction with the results under their Policies.

To know The Great-West Policies is to clearly appreciate their value. A preliminary acquaintance with the Company and its Policies may be made by requesting printed matter and personal rates. State age next birthday.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company
HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG



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is the **windmill** for the **West**, Strongest and easiest running, has compression grease cups and patented regulating device.
The **Monitor Gasoline Engines** combine **simplicity, reliability, durability** and **economy.**
We also manufacture the Manitoba **Pumping Windmill, Grain Grinder** (in all sizes), **Steel Saw Frames, Wood** and **Iron Pumps** including the **Hayes** and **Peters** double acting pumps.
See our Big Exhibit at Brandon Fair. Send for new Catalogue.

The Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co.
Brandon, Man.
Remember we are Western Manufacturers, not Dealers

Farmer's Advocate
and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

July 8, 1908 | WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. | Vol. XLIII. No. 824

EDITORIAL

Bankers and Car Distribution.

In a conference which the Minister of Trade and Commerce held with representative grain men and farmers in April, Mr. McKenzie, of the Manitoba grain Growers' Association, clearly demonstrated that the amount of grain loaded by farmers directly into cars was so small that it could not possibly have any appreciable effect upon the car supply, and further, that if it were a fact that farmers took longer to load cars from their wagons than the elevator managers did through their grain legs, the time of loading was so short as compared with the amount of time wasted after the cars were loaded—that there could not possibly be an improvement by loading all the cars through the elevators.

Among all those who have seriously studied the movement of grain, and who have honestly expressed their opinions, these conditions are admitted.

But there is an element in the commercial and financial community who, having some selfish interest to serve, fail to take the facts of the matter into consideration. One of these individuals, a banker, gave expression to a sentiment in a press interview recently that does not in any way bristle with knowledge of the situation or radiate a disposition to apply reason to the case. He says there will not be much money available for moving the crops this year as the banks do not feel disposed to loan money on wheat in store, when there is no certainty of that wheat being moved; that the farmers have brought this condition of affairs upon themselves by the clause in the grain act respecting the distribution of cars and that they will now have to find their own remedy.

This interview represents a mood into which certain men easily fall on blue days. It is not a mood in which the business of the country can be conducted. Business men must surely recognize the fact that business cannot be conducted by an autocracy. Both parties must be equally clear in their understanding of a transaction. Display of spunk and sulk have no place in the business transactions of this enlightened age.

Bankers, also, above all other classes, should hold themselves free from the discussions of car distribution, for whether the elevators get cars or the farmers get them, it is certain that the amount of grain handled is wholly determined by the railway companies and the demand for wheat. Bankers might as well make up their minds that there is a certain amount of grain to be handled, and refuse to lend their sympathy or animosity to either farmers or elevator companies.

Further, it is still fresh within the recollection of everyone, that for several seasons after the car distribution clause of the grain act came into force, bankers were quite willing to loan money to farmers to finance their crops, but after the experience of last year it seems necessary to offer some excuse for what appears to be a change of policy. The grain act, however, will not answer for an excuse in this case, and the public is quick to ascertain motives for any discrimination Some other one must be concocted if financial assistance is withheld.

Presidential Elections and the Tariff

Whichever party ascends to power in the United States after the present campaign, it seems reasonably certain that before another four years roll round our American friends will make some attempts to reform the tariff. It is unlikely that much will be heard about tariff reform during the coming campaign, neither of the great political parties is expected to commit itself very definitely to the principle of tariff revision, but all the same, back of the four flushers and bosses that control the party machines, there is a growing agitation among the people, an agitation which very soon will be a demand, that the national government shall undertake to more equally distribute the charges of national maintenance. Tariff first is to provide funds for the maintaining of the government and of public institutions. Tariff reform, or what they call tariff reform, is generally a device for shifting a little more of the cost of public maintenance from one class on to another. This, at least, is what happens too frequently when politicians set out to reform the tariff, or when tariffs are imposed in the first instance for revenue or protection. When our American friends undertake to revise and reform theirs, the effort will be watched with some interest

Controlling the Elements

It is not often that windstorms of serious violence occur in this country. True, we have at most times a good stiff breeze blowing, but it is seldom, even in severe storms that the wind does any serious damage. All the same, the seasons are few in which some part of the country is not visited by windstorms of hurricane violence and considerable property destroyed. Last week the newspapers reported that such a storm had wrecked unprotected farm buildings in Saskatchewan, doing considerable damage by wind and lightning stroke.

Farm buildings on the bald, open prairie are about the only obstacles in the path of a windstorm and a convenient conductor for the electric flash from the storm cloud to the earth. Hence it is that farm buildings are more frequently damaged by these destructive agents than are less isolated buildings in towns, and require special protection. The best kind of special protection is the natural protection afforded by a clump of trees, planted where they will break the force of the wind upon the buildings and draw off from the house or barn the electric discharge which the height of these structures attracts from the storm cloud.

Lightning rods certainly are effective in taking care of an electric current if it is drawn to the buildings, and rods may be so cheaply put up nowadays that there is small excuse for buildings of any kind not being provided with the lightning protection which they afford. Anyone can twist together a few strands of barb or smooth wire, about number nine size, stretch it along the ridgeboard of a building, raise a "point" pin on there to receive the flash, run the cable down the end and bury it deeply in the earth, which experience has shown furnishes protection equal to that given by a higher priced and more gaudy equipment. But trees and more of them are wanted about farm buildings. They are the great natural protective agents for both wind and electric stroke. Invariably it is the barn or isolated house, standing out exposed from every quarter, that bears the brunt of the damage when the elements in their violence sweep the earth..

The Plumb Line

In order to properly judge of the merits of the amendments to the Manitoba Grain Act that have been proposed by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, members of the Senate, and members of the House of Commons, it is necessary to always keep in mind a fixed principle, namely, that all efforts to better conditions must be in the direction of reducing the cost of handling, the cost of insurance and the cost of the risk of carrying, also the necessity of maintaining the grades to as near the fixed standards as possible. Every possible device for the economic handling of wheat should be employed, every effort that does not add to the value of the grain or the security of the produce and consumer should be avoided.

In growing wheat and putting it on the world's markets, Western farmers have to compete with countries that have cheap labor, that are nearer the markets and nearer the seaboard, therefore it is essential to eliminate all except the strictly necessary expenses in production, transportation and distribution. All charges of distribution, transportation, inspection and insurance have to be borne by the product itself. This is an established fact, and the greater the expense in handling the less the price to the producer.

The matter is not settled when the elevator companies buy wheat and pay for it, for if the producer could reduce the cost of distributing by bearing the insurance, or the risk of getting cars, there would be more actual cash in the crop for himself. In the controversy that has raged over the existing conditions in the trade, the essential factors are often obscured, but if one keeps always in mind that the object is to effect economy without sacrificing security, then he is in a position to judge of a proposal whether it be advantageous or not.

Let Us Have a Fair Circuit.

One way or another the farming community will be called upon to exercise its established role of reformer in connection with the unfortunate condition into which our fair directors have landed the Brandon and Winnipeg Exhibitions. The farming community may not be asked directly to arbitrate the matter of the right to certain dates, but it is certain that the manner in which these fairs are patronized by visitors from the country, will have its very decided effect upon the policies of both boards. And it is also a foregone conclusion that both fairs would benefit by an amicable arrangement whereby the events would follow in sequence.

The suggestion in another column by Mr. Hopkins, is worthy of consideration. The aim and object of the managers of our large fairs should be to eliminate the expense in connection with the transporting of exhibits, and to work up interest in a circuit of exhibitions that would increase as the fairs proceed until a grand climax was reached. Winnipeg naturally should be the scene of the climax but it may be that the concensus of opinion is in favor of Winnipeg coming first on account of the stock exhibitors prefering to show at the largest fair when their stock is in the best bloom. This, however, should not be a serious objection to the formation of a continuous circuit.

Cities are growing fast in the west, and sooner or later the question of mutual co-operation between two or more fairs in each province will have to be seriously discussed. The sooner this is attempted before custom and vested interests become too dominant factors , the easier will it be to reach a satisfactory understanding. The live-stock men as an element of the farmers may use their influence with fair boards, between now and the close of the exhibition season, toward effecting a more rational arrangement of dates.

On Class Legislating and Tax Gathering

There now seems some probability that the Senate of the French Republic will refuse to ratify the commercial treaty recently entered into between France and Canada. It appears that the French agriculturists fear that this country with the advantages which this treaty gives her, will be able to compete too well with French farmers in their own markets. Consequently they are urging the Senate to refuse its sanction. Animal products in France, meats butter, cattle and hogs, have been scarce and high priced for years. The French Government, in the hope of reducing somewhat, the cost of these to the consumer, and at the same time creating a market abroad for certain products which French people produced in abundance and required to export, entered into an agreement with the Dominion, whereby certain products from each country were given entry into the other at a reduced impost rate. French farmers claim, however, that the advantages are not mutual that the treaty has been framed to benefit only one class in their country and while reducing the burden which that class bears, has increased the load which the agriculturists require to carry.

It is the old story again of legislating for classes. Wherever national revenues are derived indirectly, as they are in most countries, by levying a tariff on imported products, this complaint will be heard, that government is legislating for the benefit of this, that or the other class, not for the country as a whole. Sometimes of course governments do enact tariff legislation that is flagrantly unfair to certain interests. This the French peasants aver their government did when it agreed to a reduction in the import duty on Canadian farm products in return for certain reductions accorded in the Canadian tariff to such French products as wines, spirits, etc. One class is getting the benefit, and another having the burden it bears increased.

But indirect taxation has another and a more serious weakness. People when they do not realize that the funds for public expenditure are coming out of their pockets, do not concern themselves much as to how or how much money a government spends. Nobody outside the editors of opposition papers ever gets interested in the fact that a government is spending several million dollars more than its income. The country is rich and nobody feels that the money is coming out of his pocket. He never sees the taxgatherer. There's no use talking national economy to a people not one of whom realizes acutely that he is contributing anything to the public revenues. This is the real weakness of taxing indirectly. Public expenditures can be increased to almost any figure, appropriations made for all manner of undertakings and nobody outside a few professional politicians seems to give a hang. But when a British government increases expenditure, groans and bleats and teeth gnashings are immediately heard. The income tax goes up.

HORSE

A Last Word on Foundation Lines.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I write you in mid Atlantic, I should have done so long ere this date, but could not find the necessary time. I did not at the time reply to Mr. Bradshaw in regard to the doubtful breeding of the Clydesdale, and hope it is not too late to do so now.

I notice another writer makes bold to enter the controversy signing himself T. R., Alberta, who by the way, calls for little attention other than to say, that if he had divulged his identity his letter might have carried some weight. He speaks as having resided 30 years on the Borders, therefore in a position to know how the breeds were intermingled, and to what extent. I can speak with the same authority, having been born and raised in the Borderland. I should know something, surely, of the matter in dispute. T. R. produces no evidence whatever, to support Mr. Bradshaw's claim, "that the breeds are full of the blood of one another."

Turning to Mr. Bradshaw, I would like to examine his statement closely, and perhaps even he himself, might admit he is, or might be, in error unwittingly. In stating that the breeds are full of the blood of one another, he reflects rather scathingly on the honesty of the different record societies interested.

If Mr. Bradshaw will admit that the Canadian standard of admission to the stud book, four crosses on the filly side and five the stallion, constitutes a pure animal, then his whole conclusions are in error and based on a false assumption. But in case he does not admit this, let us treat of his statement in a general way.

First of all then, to anyone not versed in the individual characteristics of the breeds, there is an apparent resemblance between the Shire and Clydesdale, but not more so than with some other pure breeds both in horses and cattle,and many other animals. To make comparisons, wherein lies their likeness and their distinguishing characteristics; First, both are breeds with feather or hair on their limbs, although the Shire has most. 2nd. both are heavy boned, although again the shire is the heaviest. 3rd. both are alike in color and white markings, although generally the Clydesdale has most white. When the foregoing characteristics have been stated, the whole ground of similarity has been covered, and to a trained eye their conformation, weight, etc, are sufficient to stamp distinctly to which breed they belong. To follow up this comparison among other distinct breeds, let us see how an untrained eye is apt to go astray as far as in the case of the breeds under dispute. Take the Hackney, Standard-bred and Thoroughbred, mix them all up together, and to one not a judge, it will puzzle him to pick out each one and name the breed he belongs to. Take again the Percheron and Suffolk, two breeds that possess many characteristics in common, and yet, even Mr. Bradshaw will admit they are entirely distinct and always have been, in blood lines, and I venture to assert that put 10 horses of each breed together and let the Percheron be all chesnut in color, a color common to the breed, and not unknown in another, and to the untrained eye they will all look as one, and undistinguishable.

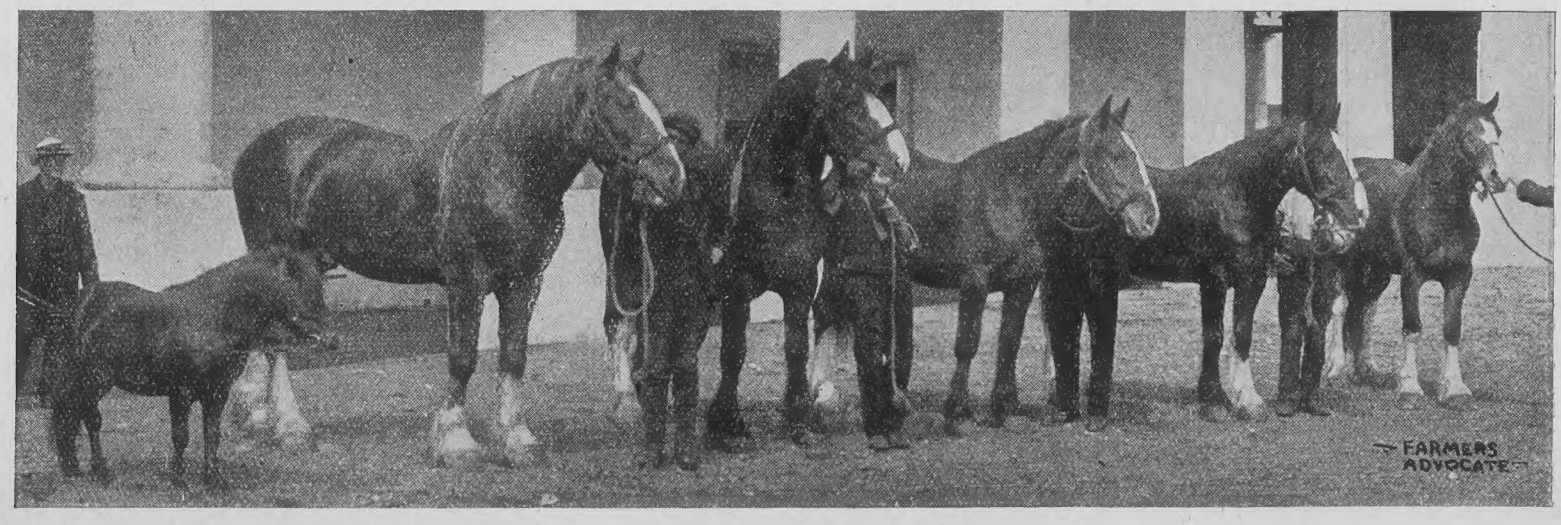
In the cattle world, let us take the Shorthorn, and the Devon, or even the Hereford, without their characteristic white faces. How many not versed in cattle knowledge would distinguish them. I might go on and multiply comparisons but a few now will suffice. In the world of swine take the Yorkshire versus Chester White, the Berkshire versus Portland China. In the sheep world, the Leicester versus Lincoln, etc., etc.

Secondly. Take the common stock argument, of the Shire origin of what has been termed the corner-stone of the breed, the famous horse, "Prince of Wales," I need not necessarily take up space, under this head, as even admit Prince of Wales was half Shire, which he was not, that does not say that the Clydesdale of today has a drop of Shire blood in his veins, to admit this would be to deny all our well formed opinions of what amount of breeding up makes a pure-bred animal.

But to the point, Prince of Wales was a short pedigreed horse, which like all others of his day was of necessity, being among the first to get a plan in the newly started stud book. Among all other stud, herd or flock books started it was a necessity that the early entries had short pedigrees, however good their individuality or breeding. Prince of Wales had for his two grand-dams two gray Englishbred mares. It is not even admitted they were Shire mares. It is less of Shire origin, simply they happened to come from England, and many critics of the Clydesdale have jumped at the conclusion that the mares must have been Shire when they came from there, and the Prince of Wales must have been a Shire in descending from them, a theory that is based on a doubtful foundation.

The horses Prince of Clay, and Mains of Airis, are practically in the same position as Prince of Wales, being descended from the famous mare Pandora, whose breeding it is claimed carried much of Shire blood. There are many other who constituted the foundation of the Clydesdale breed and who perforce had all short pedigrees that might be traced to other sources. If we were to be strictly logical we could base our theory on the same stock arguments of Mr. Bradshaw and others of his school. There is not such a thing as a strictly purebred horse in the world, but all are full of the blood of one another.

In conclusion I would like to say that I am a firm believer in keeping the Stud Book open to admit of fresh blood being added from time to time, and I believe the greatest drawback to the Clydesdale today is too much inbreeding, and following out exactly what Mr. Bradshaw thinks



EQUINE EXHIBIT OF JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN., AT WINNIPEG EXHIBITION

constitutes or ought to constitute a purebred Clydesdale.

Any alien admission now or at any time, is merely a drop in the bucket in changing the inherent characteristics of the breed, but such an admission will do much to strengthen the blood drawn from the two present main sources, "Baron's Pride and Hiawatha."

Keep the Stud Books open and breed from the best and strongest constitutioned horses, and no fear for the Clydesdale; as a breed they will hold their own against all comers.

JOHN GRAHAM.

Would Have an Examination of Stallions

Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been a reader of your valuable paper for some time, and take a good deal of interest in the discussions that appear from time to time as to the best means of improving the horse of Western Canada, as improvement is certainly needed. But I sometimes think, from some of the articles I see, the writers are more anxious to help their pockets than the horse industry.

It appears to me something could be done by grading, or classifying all horses standing for public service. Suppose we were to put them in three grades—first, second and third, we could take 100 as perfection, give a horse that will average 90 in all the essential points and does not go below 85 in any first grade; and making the other grades relatively lower. All horses to pass the same examination, full bloods, grades and scrubs, then it would be a case of a "survival of the fittest." The judging could be done at any of our fairs by the judges of the fair, as they would be competent men to judge. Then we would not only know if a horse was a pure blood, but what class of pure blood he was. The judges could charge a reasonable fee for examining horses and throwing out all real poor ones, and as we get better horses make the grading stricter, until nothing but a first class horse could stand for public service. Any of us would be willing to pay more for the service of a horse that scores 90 than one that only went 70. One trouble is, we see a horse strong in a few points and we often overlook his weak ones. This would not be done by men more capable of judging.

Then again this method would do away with a lot of scrubs and grades, something that is much needed, it would also dispense with a number of purebloods that have nothing to recommend them but a piece of paper with a kind of a ghost story about their having been related to some great horse in the dim past,—perhaps their grand dams ate a bundle of straw together. And to my mind the scrub full of blood does more harm than all the other kind of scrubs put together, as he is in a position to do harm. I have never seen a man breed a good pedigreed mare to a grade horse as they will tell you it only gives a grade back, but, have seen them breed to some full bloods that were only fit for wolf bait. But it gives them a chance to register the colt and they will say, "he may take after the dam" or some of those remote ancestors we hear so much about. But their real object is they can stuff him off on some poor fellow on the strength of his pedigree as he has no real merit. And so it goes on, scrub after scrub, and from mares capable of raising prize winners. There are only a few men who really have the good of the horse industry enough at heart to use the knife on a scrub, and sell him at 4 years for $150.00 when they could get $200 for him as a yearling, especially if his neighbors sell their scrubs for a stallion. I have no axe to grind either way, am just giving my opinion.

Alta. A "FARMER."

There is no reason why an agricultural society or a fair board should not do this sort of thing. Suppose "Farmer" does his best to get his local fair board to grade the stallions in his district. Let us have a demonstration of some of these theories. Individual horsemen express their opinions by the class of horse they buy or patronize, but if more is required it might be secured.

STOCK

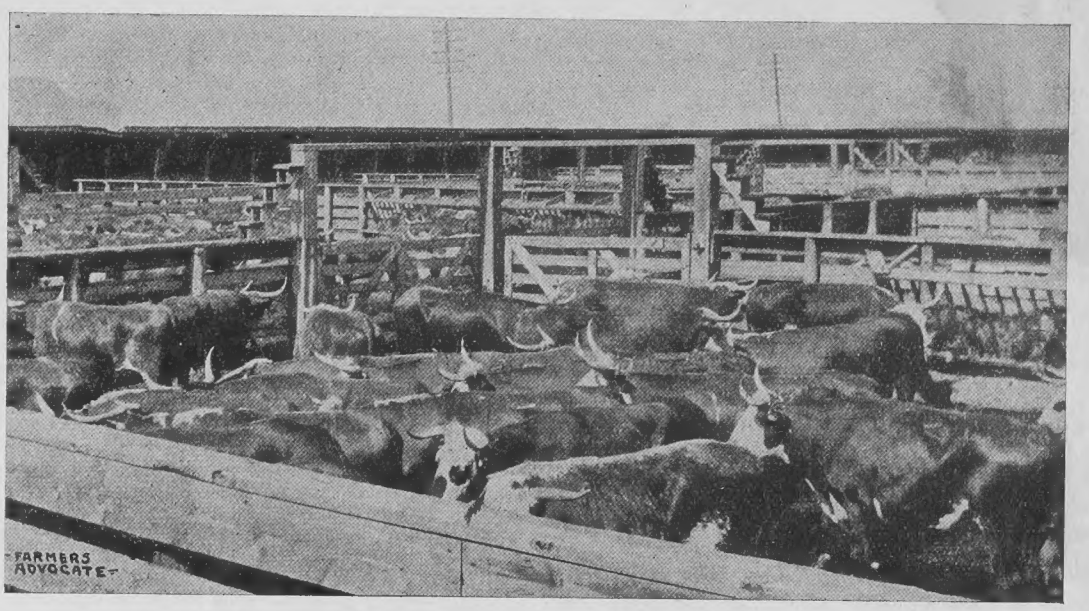
Discussions on live-stock subjects welcomed

Why not Arrange a Circuit for the Big Fairs

Every person regrets the clash in dates between the Winnipeg Industrial and the Brandon Fairs and it would seem that the time is opportune to talk—a circuit.

The stockmen's organizations and each fair board might send representatives to meet and decide this important question amicably. The racing associations seem to have little trouble in arranging a circuit of racing meets, surely associations ostensibly doing a far greater and more laudable work should be equally capable of coming to an agreement.

In Manitoba particularly the contest between two shows has developed into senseless rivalry in place of sensible emulation, and no person has benefitted thereby. Let us have peace!



PART OF A CONSIGNMENT OF 710 CATTLE FROM THE CRESWELL CATTLE CO., WALDECK, SASK.
A. DAY, MANAGER

Starting at Edmonton it should be possible to finish at Winnipeg with a chain somewhat as follows: Edmonton, Calgary, Regina, Brandon, Winnipeg. It would be better for the live-stock (purebred) trade and could be arranged. Winnipeg is generally considered as the highest court at which to receive justice at the hands of the live-stock and other judges of agricultural products and it seems to me that as such, the leading studs, herds and flocks should foregather there for a final adjudication before dispersing to their pastures, paddocks and stables. It is claimed that one fair is no sooner over than preparations are begun and contrasts for attractions made for the next fair, this being the case, the movement suggested above will need to be set on foot forthwith. Dissension means weakness and fosters mediocrity and low standards in live-stock circles as elsewhere, hence the need for the settlement of a vexed question. I would suggest that a meeting be called of representatives from the Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba provincial live-stock associations and similarly representatives from the fair boards mentioned, to meet at Regina during the fair there in July. What sayeth the editor and the great agricultural public?

A. G. HOPKINS.

The Alberta Chilled Meat Industry Again

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

With reference to an article in a recent number headed "Marketing Beef in Cold Storage" and giving an outline of my address before the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association at Calgary, dealing with the development of the export trade in chilled beef, I should be glad if you will find room for this letter in your widely-read paper, not only because the subject is now being very keenly discussed in this province but also because. in some respects, your report is likely to convey a wrong impression and does not reflect very clearly my views and statements on this important question.

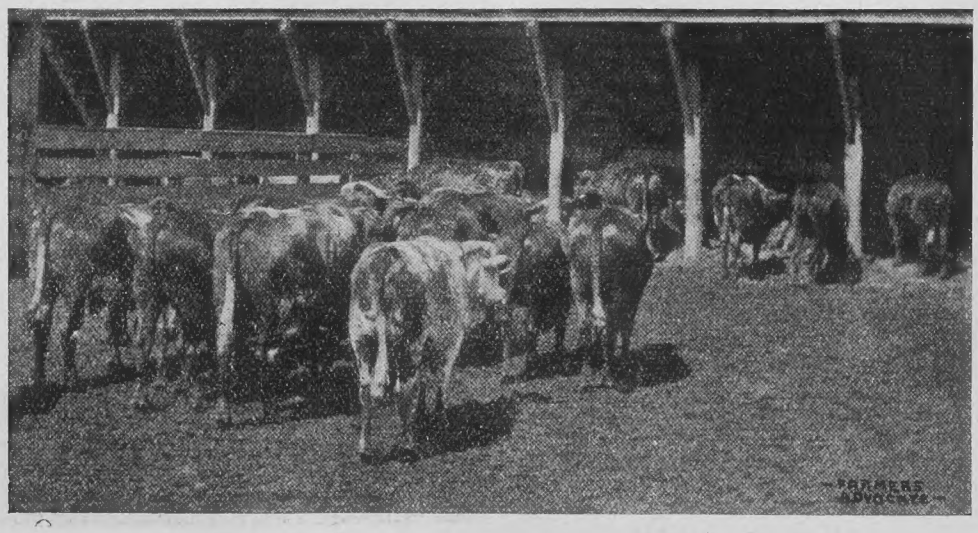
I have an intimate knowledge of the trade. I recognize clearly, as many of us do, that Canada up to the present has done little, or nothing, to develop her trade in chilled meat; she has confined her attention almost entirely to exporting surplus stock in the form of live cattle, and has neglected the more modern and scientific method available to-day, and so largely adopted by other countries. This briefly is what I have been preaching, enforcing my remarks by some rather startling facts and figures. I have pointed out for instance that the annual trade in chilled and frozen meat from the United States, Argentine, Australia and New Zealand amounts to the enormous value of $93,000,000; as against Canada's export trade in chilled meat amounting last year to somewhere about $500,000.

That it is necessary to point out these things is clearly shown by the fact that many people who were originally indifferent, or even opposed to any steps being taken to develop an export trade in dead meat, have completely changed, and have adopted quite another attitude after having the matter properly placed before them and the details and profitable nature of the business explained. That the farmers and others are interested is shown by the numerous invitations I have received to visit various parts of the country and address meetings on the subject.

You accuse me of being unnecessarily vague when touching on the question as to the best manner of establishing and carrying on such a business, and seem to imply that I am talking around the subject, with the object of producing at the psychological moment some cut and dried scheme, after the manner of a company promoter. I can assure you that I consider this matter too big and important to be handled in such an off-hand manner.

The government may be asked to do something to assist in recovering lost ground and to help to develop a valuable trade, and if the farmers of the other provinces feel as keenly on the subject as do the farmers of Alberta, and if they are convinced, as the people here, that something of the kind is necessary to place the farming and ranching on a better and sounder footing, it is certain that the government will be approached in some way.

As I pointed out in my address there are several ways in which the business could be handled, and when the time arrives to take steps in a practical way the matter will require most careful consideration if the business is to be started and developed on sound lines, and the mistakes of other countries avoided; probably it is just because I realize these points, and thereby hesitate to make detailed sug-



MANITOBA WINTER FED STEERS

gestions at this stage that you consider me "unnecessarily vague."

E. G. Palmer.

The writer of the above in a letter takes this journal to task for referring to him as a meat-packer, for saying that the United States exported 50,000,000 pounds of chilled meat in one year, whereas it should have been three months and for some reference to South Africa as a meat exporting country.

Whether Mr. Palmer is or is not an English meat packer, whether he said that the United States exported 50,000,000 pounds of chilled beef in a year or in three months and whether or not South Africa exports meat or anything else matters little to the stock-growers of Alberta or any other Canadian province. For ourselves we are glad to be set right in the matter and thank Mr. Palmer for the pains he has taken in making himself clear. But we cannot see that the explanation offered in the closing paragraphs of the above as to where the government is expected to come in, disperses in any way the ambiguity raised by this writer when he discussed the question before the cattlemen at the Calgary sale. He was unnecessarily vague on this point then, just as he is now, for one who professes desire to make himself absolutely clear in the matter. There is no question in our minds but that a government might just as properly aid in the development of the chilled meat industry by bonusing companies to establish plants or by guaranteeing the bonds of companies going into the business, as they aid by these means the establishment of transportation facilities. Governments in this country have always regarded the development of our resources and the stimulation of industry by subsidizing railways, guaranteeing railway bonds, or the payment of bounties on certain products manufactured, as a very proper method of extending public aid to new enterprises. There is no logical reason why they should not extend assistance to the chilled meat industry in the same way. In the western provinces it can be easily shown that the development of such an industry is of equal importance to the pushing out of new railway lines or the opening up of new territory. The only question is as to whether or not subsidizing, bond guaranteeing and bonusing is a proper policy for a government to pursue and where and to what extent it shall be limited.

If Mr. Palmer or anybody else wants to approach the government with a scheme for aid in the starting of a chilled meat business in the province they have every right to do so, and we believe there is a very large element among the farmers and stockmen of Alberta who hold that it is properly within the field of government enterprise to aid in every way possible any proposal or scheme that will provide better selling facilities for live stock or increase competition among buyers even to the extent of the government going directly into the cattle handling or meat exporting business. All the criticism we aimed to offer on Mr. Palmer's vaguely expounded proposals was that he was trying to enlist the support of the farmers of the province to some scheme or another which he was keeping up his sleeve very much after the manner company promoters are wont to employ. If that gentleman has as much faith in the feasibility of his scheme as his remarks at Calgary and in his letter would seem to indicate he need have small fears of taking the public into his confidence in the matter, for we are quite convinced that the farmers of Alberta are quite ready to support any reasonable scheme for the improvement of the meat business of the province. But they want first of all to know whether any scheme they lend support to is reasonable or practicable.

FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.

Semi-Arid or Dry Farming

Prof. H. W. Campbell, of Nebraska, has just completed a two weeks' lecturing tour through Southern Alberta. The fates had arranged it so that during the fore part of his itinerary diurnal downpours and swollen streams prevented a good many who otherwise would have been there from hearing the Professor's addresses; certainly, it seems rather strange to be lecturing on semi-arid farming in a district where the rainfall is as copious as it was in Southern Alberta during the first half of June. Certain spirits down in that country, we believe, incline to resent Prof. Campbell's intrusion with his dry farming lectures, it being a local fancy that that portion of the province would get the reputation of being a semi-arid waste if the farmers in that quarter needed instruction in their business from a professor of a sun baked Southern state.

This notion arises, however, from a misconception of what Prof. Campbell's dry farming system is, and from the mistaken idea that this cultural method has been devised to meet the necessities of farming a parched and desert soil. There is nothing new about the Campbell farming system but the name. The principle that underlies it is the same that is involved in any farming system in any land where water is conserved in the soil for the use of the crops to be grown on it. Campbell's system simply employs the well known dust mulch principle of preventing evaporation from the land and the loosening of the soil to some depth to provide passage for the water from the surface downwards, providing a storage place for moisture after it has been led into the soil. A good many of us who farmed in the East practised the same thing, though perhaps we couldn't explain what we were doing it for. Similarly the Assyrians and Egyptians, four thousand years or more ago, managed their farms after a system that embraced this self same principle. So the fundamental idea in the Campbell system is not new. The new part comes in with the special adaptation which has been made of this principle to suit particular conditions, and because Prof. Campbell was the first to investigate the adaptation of the principle of moisture conservation to districts in which the seasonal rainfall was not sufficient to produce any of the ordinary cereals with reasonable certainty, the cultural system which he finally devised has become known generally as the Campbell system of dry farming.

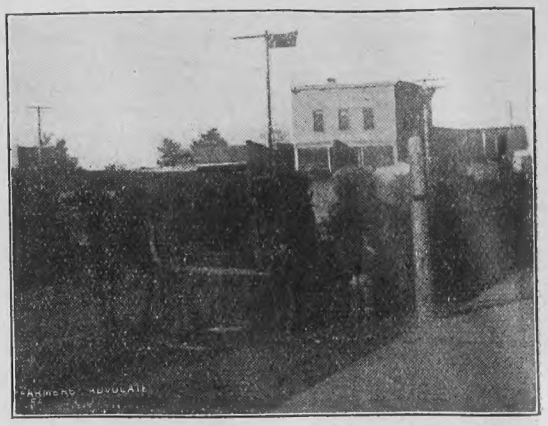
A semi-arid condition exists when the annual rainfall totals less than fifteen inches. In fact, twenty inches of rainfall is little enough to supply the needs of an ordinary grain crop. In places where there is less than fifteen inches of moisture received, the soil can produce a crop every two years, but not each season. There are one or two isolated districts in the three prairie provinces where the rainfall is insufficient for grain growing, and there are some in Southern Alberta and South-Western Saskatchewan where semi-aridity very nearly prevails. But so far as the Campbell system goes the principle of it could be taught with advantage to quite a few farmers in this country outside these places. How to conserve moisture in the soil is the most important thing to be learned by Western farmers. If Prof. Campbell can teach it, and get people to practise it, it matters not whether it is called a semi-arid system or not, it's good, it pays, and that in the end is the main thing after all.

An Albertan Mixed Farming District

Stettler, from where we are writing this, is fifty miles east of Lacombe. At present it is the eastern terminus of the western section of the line that will ultimately be extended to Moose Jaw, giving the vast district in here rail connection direct with the main line. You reach Stettler from Lacombe on a wheezy freight train that makes the fifty mile run in something like four hours when it makes schedule time. But the day we went out schedule time was entirely disregarded. Large quantities of hay making machinery required to be unloaded at several sidings, so it was rather late when we reached the terminal.

Stettler is just two years old, but it is incorporated, has eight hundred or a thousand inhabitants, schools, churches, good business blocks, and a half a dozen hotels. It is the starting out point for a large district to the southeast and it's going to be the center of one of the best mixed farming districts in Alberta. But as yet both town and district are rather new. Eastward for a hundred and fifty miles settlers are pouring in, Canadians, Americans, English, Swedes, Danes, Norwegians and everything else, spying out the land and homesteading available quarters. We are getting very close here to the edge of the wooded strip that follows the Rockies' foothills north, always spreading eastward until it merges into the timber country north of the Saskatchewan. A few miles east the willow clumps and poplar bluffs begin to disappear, run out finally altogether, and the open, rolling, prairie sweeps away again, almost without a break, clear back to eastern Manitoba.

The country around is densely wooded in some places, covered with a light scrub here and there, and perhaps about half of it open plain. The soil is a deep, rich loam. It is well watered. There are little lakes scattered through it and the whole district is ideal for stock raising. Formerly a number of outfits ran stock over, but now with the advent of the homesteader and mixed farmer, stock raising, by the ranching system, is passing away. Ranch owners are getting rid of their holdings and selling off their breeding stock. The settler is taking up too much of the country, the cattle runs are becoming too restricted. Henceforth more and better cattle will be sent out of here but they will be fed and finished by a different method. Winter feeding on grain and hay is taking the place of summer grazing, and some feeders in the district, despite the woefully deficient cattle selling and marketing facilities of Alberta which keeps some farmers from going into winter feeding, are making more money at the business. Out by Red Willow, sixteen miles northeast of here, they are beginning to go in for this sort of thing. We met a Mr. Hilker from that neighborhood who had just disposed of a bunch of steers he had been winter feeding and the old gentleman was certainly satisfied with what he had made out of his feed and, enterprisingly, was preparing to go in for winter feeding stronger than ever next year.



A TYPE OF FARM POWER

Mr. Hilker was an American by naturalization of north European birth. He farmed down in the corn country of the states before coming up here and naturally brought with him like all Americans from that quarter of the Republic, the inclination to feed steers and hogs. It's strange how fixed the commonest of human propensities become. If this country around here had been settled by Ontario farmers it would have been opened up leisurely and in time would become a good mixed farming section. Had the settlement of it been left to the generation that came from everywhere in the universe to start farming on the prairies of Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan, or to any of their descendants it is doubtful if it would have been discovered yet, or had it been found out the open patches would be cracked into grain, and the place would have gone on growing grain, providing grain could be got out of the country, until weeds and diminishing fertility rendered a change imperative. But because a large per centage of the settlers here about came in from across the line, mostly from Iowa it seemed to us, and had been growing corn and fattening steers and hogs all their lives, the line of the old life strong upon them they fell back naturally in the new land upon the practices they had followed in the old. Instead of growing corn they produced oats and barley, in place of silage, clover or alfalfa; they had prairie hay and for the feed lots and stables of the south they had the scrub land of the north and the open canopy of heaven. This is how winter feeding got established and the same germ that started it here will inoculate other parts of the province and individuals of nationalities other than the yankees.

Hilker the man we were talking about lived out by Red Willow and there were a number of other farmers out there,into or going into winter feeding in the same way. Thos. Baird, a neighbor of his was into the business pretty extensively and preparing to go in further. We didn't

AN ALBERTA FARM HOME

go out to Red Willow to see what kind of feeding outfits these men had, for the reason that their feeding system is so simple that once the steers are driven off to market there isn't much of anything left but a bit of prairie surrounded by scrub and the blue sky overhead. We had to get out of town too on Saturday morning and this was Friday. They haven't got a Sunday train service up here. Briefly, however, the method which these men are following is the same as advanced feeders in this land of open winters are beginning to adopt everywhere. The cattle are fed outside, wind protected by trees, The hay is fed in racks and the grain from troughs. Some grind the grain and some feed it unground. Mr. Hilker fed his bunch on unground barley, straw and prairie hay, fattened them in three months and sold them in Stettler, for an average price, we think he said, of seventy dollars each. Next year he intends putting in a self-feeding apparatus such as they use in grain feeding down in Iowa, and will run a bunch of shorts after the steers, to transform the undigested barley into pork. He uses unground barley altogether as a grain feed.

They are growing some sheep, too, up around here but not many yet. Jaques Bros., out at Lammerton have a flock, but sheep will not be general for some time around here yet. We met a man from Flint, Michigan, up here looking for cheap land and he intended going in for sheep-raising as quickly as he got things into shape. One meets all kinds in a place like this. They are here from every state in the Union, from all over Canada and from Europe. The editor of the local paper is an Australian. One can hardly help wondering as he comes in contact with representatives of every nationality, what the final result of this moulding process which they say is going on is going to result in. What sort of an individual will the western Canadian be? At present, in this part of Alberta, the American predominates among the aliens coming in. They are revoking their American citizenship; taking out naturalization papers and settling on homesteads. Some people have the notion that the final effect will be that western Canada will become so completely Americanized that she will become by her own consent a portion of the Republic. But this question is more within the domain of students of international politics than ours.

We came out of Stettler on a Saturday morning. George F. Root got on the train at Erskine and the talk naturally drifted on to cattle marketing and the cattle business. One thing about these Americans who are coming in here is that they seem more aggressive in bucking combinations and more resourceful in the cattle game any way, than the average Canadian. Mr. Root was one of the first to try the Chicago market as an outlet for Albertan cattle. He succeeded well with one shipment but got held up when he attempted it a second time. The American element seems strong in the Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association, which may account for some of the aggressiveness which this organization is displaying in its fight for an open competitive cattle market for Alberta. At Tees our accommodation laid over for a couple of hours while Mr. William Tees and some other stockmen of that neighborbood loaded a double decker of hogs into a car that was forward on our train. While we waited, an enterprising land agent canvassed the coaches for prospects. He had some real estate thereabout which he was anxious to dispose of. Stettler, as a town, may suffer some loss when the terminus of this end of the Moose Jaw to Lacombe line is moved further east, but the decline will be only temporary if at all. It is the center of one of the richest mixed farming districts in the province.

* * *

Perhaps it would not be out of place to state how pleased we have been with the few numbers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE that have fallen into our hands. We have found it clean common sense, and helpful—a magazine that must carry a welcome with it into every rural home it enters. I admire the illustrations very much. I take pleasure in sending some of them on to an uncle in one of the leading counties in England and a prominent journalist. Illustrations convey as little else can, the real beauty and desirability of "this Canada of ours."

Vancouver MADELINE BROOK.

DAIRY

The Best Creamery in Saskatchewan

The Birch Hills creamery commences operations on July 1st. The company have every reason to hope for success, as the farmers in the district have unanimously promised their support, and have been anxiously waiting for the creamery to open for business. The building was erected according to plans prepared by the dairy branch of the department of agriculture, and the plant is thoroughly modern. Mr. J. W. Gibson, who is in charge, is well qualified to assume the responsibilities of the work, and is exceptionallp well pleased with the prospects.

The company have requested the government to undertake the management of the creamery, which the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Commissioner or Agriculture, has consented to do. This creamery is, without doubt the best in the province.

Home-Made Cheese

Let me know through your columns how to make home-made cheese.

High River. Alta. C.,M.

Ten pounds of milk makes one gallon, and a gallon of milk makes a pound of cheese. If coloring is desired use a teaspoonful of cheese color to every 100 pounds of milk.

Usually it is necessary to use the milk from two or more milkings. In that case the milk should be frequently stirred while cooling to keep the cream from rising, and it should be kept cool. A clean tub or a large tin pan will answer as a cheese vat. Heat the milk to 86 degrees, and weigh or measure it into the vat. Then use the rennet test to see whether the milk is of the proper ripeness. This test is made as follows:—Take a medium sized cupful of the entire milk from the vat, being careful to have it at exactly 86 degrees. Place in it a piece of match half an inch long. Stir the milk rapidly with a knife, and while stirring add a medium sized thimbleful of rennet. Stir for ten seconds after adding the rennet. Then stop and watch the piece of match until it stops revolving. If the milk is properly ripe it should stop in from eight to ten seconds after you have stopped stirring. If the milk is too sweet it may not stop for fifteen to twenty seconds, and then it is wise to add half a pint of good sour milk to every 100 pounds.

When the milk has been satisfactorily tested, add the rennet, using a large teaspoonful to every 25 pounds of milk. Stir well for a minute, then cover the vat with a heavy cloth. In 15 or 20 minutes put the index finger about half an inch into the milk, then pushing it straight under the length of the finger, cut the curd just over the finger with the thumb, and lift the finger up without bending it. If the curd be sufficiently set it will split clean and little or none will remain on the finger. If not firm enough let it stand a little longer.

Using a long-handled carving knife, cut the curd into cubes about one third of an inch each way. With your hand gently stir the curd, cutting all the large pieces with the knife.

Scour a deep milk pan well on the outside, fill it with hot water and set right into the curd. Keep shifting the can and stirring until the curd has reached 98 degrees. This should take about half an hour; then stir only every ten or fifteen minutes, keeping the vat well covered in the intervals. Three hours from the time the rennet was added the whey is ready to remove. Put a colander over a deep pail and dip the curd into the colander. As it drains transfer the curd to a large piece of cheese cloth on your butter worker. When all the curd has been strained and put on the cloth, sprinkle over it one ounce of salt to every 25 pounds of milk and mix thoroughly.

You will need to buy a cheese hoop made of steel and a bandager, a tin circle with a flange on top that fits inside the hoop. You could get these from a dairy supply house, say D. Derbyshire, Brockville, Ont. Cut a piece of cheese cloth the length of the bandager and the width around it. Sew up the sides and slip it on the outside of the bandager, allowing it to lie in wrinkles so as to extend only half way up. Run a thread around the bottom of the cloth and draw it up so that it extends about an inch over the inside edge. Wet a ten-inch square of factory cotton and lay it over the top of the hoop. Then put your bandager with the cheese cloth round, and shove it to the bottom. Put in the curd, pressing it down well with the hands, pull out the bandager, draw up the cheese cloth carefully, lay on another square of wet cloth, and put on the follower—a round piece of board that fits the hoop closely. The cheese is now ready for the press. A cider press is good, but if that is not to be had, get a strong board from eight to ten feet long, place it under a ledge. put the cheese on the floor near the ledge, putting a small block of board on the centre of the cheese for the long board to rest on. Put about fifty pounds weight at the end of the board. At the end of the hour remove the cheese from the hoop and pull up the cheese cloth until the wrinkles are out, trim it off to within half an inch of the edge. Turn it over and return it to the press until the next day. Then keep in a cool place for at least six weeks, turning it every day for the first month.

FEEDING THE CALVES

HORTICULTURE

Increasing Forestry Staff in the West

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior is being increased by the appointment of two additional expert foresters, who will be employed in work in the West. The fire protection service will be extended, rangers will be placed along railway construction lines, and the work in tree planting increased. The two foresters just appointed are Messrs. H. R. McMillan and J. R. Dickson, two young men who have just graduated from American forestry schools, the former from Yale and the latter from Ann Arbor. Both are Canadians, both were educated at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, graduated at the same time and spent several summers in the West in forestry work in the Riding Mountains. Mr. MacMillan is well known to our readers by his articles on trees and forestry subjects published during the past year or two.

Some Facts About Canadian Forests

Canada contains at the present time a larger forested acreage than any other country on the globe. The United States, it is estimated, had something like 500,000,000 acres under forest at the close of 1907; Russia, 812,600,000 acres; Austria-Hungary, 93,000,000 acres; Sweden, 49,000,000 acres; France, 23,000,000 acres; and Norway, 17,000,000 acres. The forested acreage of the Dominion at the same time was 1,657,000,000 acres. Barring Russia, Canada has about nine times as much forest as the other four principal European forested countries. 1,657,000,000 acres is 2,600,000 square miles; of this about half is estimated to be in pulp wood. Of this vast forested acreage only about twenty million acres are set apart as reserves. Ontario has several forest reservations, totalling in all about eleven and a half million acres; Quebec has 1,620,000 acres, and Manitoba 2,289,787 acres. The remainder of the reserve is made up of the Dominion Government Rocky Mountain parks, aggregating 3,450,720 acres.

Not only does this country contain the largest forest area on the globe, but she has as well a far greater aggregate of water power than any other, and when we consider the close relationship that exists between forests and water power, forest preservation becomes a matter of first national importance. American authorities, some of them, estimate that the coal supply of the Republic will be exhausted if the present rate of consumption continues, before the end of the present century. Canada has coal-fields untouched that she cannot guess the extent of, but in the natural course of events, our fields and the world's coal supply will become exhausted. As things are shaping now the next great source of heat, light and power to be exploited is the water power of our rivers and streams, the power of waves and the rise and fall of ocean tides. The two latter forms, because of the difficulty in using them, can be disregarded for the present. It is a matter of history, at least of modern history, and undoubtedly it will be of the future also, that nations will excel in wealth and material progress in ratio to the power which they control for manufacturing from raw materials goods and wares which humanity requires. England, in the last two centuries, gained the position as the wealth centre and workshop of the world on this account. The progress which the United States will make in this and future centuries, will be in proportion to the power for manufacturing purposes which she is able to develop. Thus far the Americans have enriched themselves from the exploitation of their raw resources.—Nature's accumulations since the continent came into being. To support a population as large as her extensive area and favorable situation render possible, employment in industrial pursuits for her populace must be found, and power is the first requisite to such employment. Lacking this, the nation in these materialistic days will become insignificant in world affairs.

This country, too, has become what she largely is from the exploitation of her natural resources. Canada stands third among the nations of the world in her *per capita* trade. The trade of British Columbia is the largest in the world per head of population. But that trade is made up largely from the sale of naturally produced materials, materials that, if they are replaceable at all, can only be replaced after a long lapse of time. The permanence of our trade will depend upon the extent to which we can operate upon the world's raw supplies and transform them into such articles as the human family needs. Power in the centuries to come, no less than in the one that has just passed away, will be the keystone in the arch of national prosperity. The conservation of power resources becomes therefore a problem the gravest in the whole range of our material life. The forests and the waterways are too closely related for one to be sacrificed without the other being injured.

POULTRY

Gapes and Their Treatment

The current notion that incubator chicks are immune from gapes is entirely wrong, writes Bessie L. Putnam, in Farm Poultry. True, many incubator chicks escape them, but it is because they were protected during the first few weeks after life commenced in earnest—not because they happened to be hatched artificially.

The disease is due to a small threadworm in the wind-pipe. The life-history of this worm is still under discussion; but certain it is, that whether they are parasitic in earthworms or birds, breed in the ground, or are coughed up and passed thus from one chick to another, ground once infested with the worms remains so for years.

The woman whose chicks "never have the gapes" has them on ground free from the pest. The one who is troubled every year will save in the end to transfer her poultry nursery to other ground. This is why so frequently chicks are free from them, while chicks on the same place, raised by a hen, sicken and die. Just notice, next time, and see if the brooder is not given a nice grassy plot, while the old hen is cooped in the same chipyard occupied by former generations.

If it is impossible to furnish new ground, cleanse the old by sprinkling with lime. Watch the chicks closely, and as soon as there is a premonitory sneeze, put a little kerosene in the food. Only use enough that the odor is barely perceptible; if too much is used they will not eat the food. If this does not avail, try giving those affected a few drops of kerosene in which a little camphor gum has been dissolved. This is most easily given with a five-cent medicine dropper, though a feather may serve instead. Turpentine, applied in the same way, is also helpful. Persist with this treatment daily, or oftener if necessary, and some very bad cases may be cured.

Wet weather is favorable to the development of this trouble, and chicks need extra attention during inclement weather.

Experiments in Hatching and Rearing Chickens.

It has been the general experience on all large poultry farms where from 500 to 1,000 chickens are hatched annually, that the death rate among the chicks is so high as to render the business unprofitable. If only one hundred chicks are raised the death rate is proportionately not so heavy, though serious enough. The questions that present themselves for solution when a problem such as this is to be inquired into are three: (1) Is artificial incubation to blame? If so, wherein does it differ from natural incubation? (2) Is the heavy mortality due to inferior breeding stock? (3) Are the methods of feeding and brooding the causes of the trouble?

These questions the Poultry Department of the O. A. College endeavor to answer in bulletin 63 of that station, in which results are given of experiments carried on during the past year or two to discover the cause of high mortality in chicks, especially chicks that were artificially hatched. A part of the work carried on was the determination of the moisture and carbon dioxide content of the air underneath setting hens. and the determination of similar conditions within the machines, in the hope that a comparison of the results would support or refute the theory that has been accepted by some poultrymen that the percentage moisture and carbon dioxide present in the machine during the hatch was the all important factor, that if the proper proportions of these could be ascertained and that volume maintained in the machine during hatching the question of hatching and rearing chickens could be considered solved. The experiment reported from Guelph hardly bears this theory out.

HENS VS. INCUBATORS.

The tests made to determine whether hens or machines would make the most successful hatch resulted in favor of natural incubation. 958 eggs were set in the machines and 436 were hatched, or 45.5 per cent. of the eggs set; 335 eggs were set under hens, and 196 chicks hatched, or 58.5 per cent. of the eggs set. In these tests the same hens' eggs were used in each method.

How Treated	HENS	No. of eggs set	Per cent. of infertile eggs	Per cent. of fully formed dead in shell	Per cent. of hatched of total eggs set	Per cent. of chicks dead at 4 weeks of age	Live chicks at 4 weeks in % of the eggs set	No. of Hatches
Earth nests		23	13.1	4.3	60.9	14.3	52.2	2
Straw "		23	8.7	8.7	52.2	16.6	43.5	2
Ventilated nests		23	13.1	13.1	60.8	35.7	39.1	2
Roomy "		123	10.6	7.3	66.6	20.7	52.8	11
Crowded "		176	15.9	4.0	50.0	12.5	43.7	16
All Hens		299	13.7	5.4	56.9	16.5	47.5	27
	INCUBATORS.							
Buttermilk and zenoleum		61	8.2	19.7	49.1	8.0	45.9	1
Whole milk and "		110	17.3	10.0	58.2	21.8	45.5	2
Water, carbon dioxide and zenoleum		44	13.6	11.3	52.2	13.0	45.4	1
Water and zenoleum		464	16.1	11.4	52.8	16.7	44.0	6
Buttermilk		583	18.3	10.0	52.0	28.0	37.4	8
Water and carbon dioxide		129	20.1	7.8	48.1	22.5	37.2	2
Water only		1,221	13.9	11.3	51.9	37.0	32.7	13
Lamp fumes dry		112	24.1	14.3	38.4	16.3	32.1	2
Zenoleum dry		327	13.1	13.7	47.4	32.2	32.1	3
Skim-milk		330	13.6	13.0	40.6	26.1	30.0	3
Water, milk and zenoleum		83	12.0	14.5	32.5	15.3	27.5	1
Lamp fumes, water and zenoleum		61	21.3	14.7	34.4	23.5	26.2	1
Whole milk		353	15.3	12.2	48.7	52.3	23.2	4
Dry or no treatment		1,406	16.3	12.6	40.7	60.5	16.1	12

MOISTURE MACHINES VS. DRY MACHINES.

The results indicate a marked advantage from the use of moisture in the machines, and leave no room for doubt that moisture increases the hatch and vitality also. From every hundred eggs hatched in a dry machine there were 12.1 chickens alive at the end of four weeks, while from each hundred hatched in the machines with moisture there were 30.3 chicks alive at four weeks of age. Water, whole milk and buttermilk were used in the machines to supply moisture. Buttermilk used in the moisture pan beneath the trays seemed to add vigor to the chicks. The buttermilk was changed every four or five days. The acid in the buttermilk appears to have some action on the shell and contents of the egg, hence a chicken stronger in vitality is produced.

A good portion of this bulletin is given over to discussions more or less scientific in their nature, in which results are given of a number of tests made to determine the correct proportion of carbon dioxide gas necessary in the egg chamber in successful incubation, the relation of humidity to incubation and the chemical work carried on in relation to the solving of these incubating problems. About the only thing of a practical nature that the results bring out at all clearly is that the first portion of the hatch is a very critical time, and every care should be given at this period.

On the whole it can hardly be said that much information that is really new and of a practical value to poultrymen, is brought out in this bulletin as a result of the experimental work which the O. A. C. poultry department has been carrying on. The problems of artificial incubation are baffling enough when solution of them is attempted. Practically all the experiment stations in America have been working on them since incubators first were introduced and it can scarcely be said that they have got much nearer the solution of the various problems involved than they were at the outset. Sometimes a station will make the statement that upon the eggs used depends largely what the hatch will be. That strong, vigorous chicks, come only from eggs selected from strong vigorous hens, and so on. Now the Guelph results do not deny in any way that vigor is very likely to be transmitted to the chick hatched from the eggs of strong, vigorous, hardy parent, but so far as they do go they seem to indicate that the egg has very little influence on the health and vigor of the chicken hatched. Results very similar in the average were obtained from hatches of special selected trap-nested eggs, from eggs indiscriminately selected, and from eggs bought from the poultry men where no special precautions were taken to ensure of the laying stock being strong and healthy. Nothing of any interest was brought out in the brooding or feeding work.

The following table sums up the results in a general way pretty thoroughly. It shows in a comparative way the results of the two hatching methods, natural and artificial, with hens set in different ways and machines operated with and without moisture, with carbon dioxide in the egg chamber and in various other ways.

FIELD NOTES

Agricultural Commission in New Brunswick

The New Brunswick legislature at its last session passed an act providing for a commission to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the province. The purpose of the commission is to thoroughly investigate the agricultural, immigration and colonization conditions and possibilities of the province with a view of securing the greatest benefits possible from such assistance and encouragement as the Legislature can afford to devote to the development and advancement of agriculture, immigration and colonization and for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity, location and quality of land in the settled, partially settled and unoccupied districts of the province available for profitable agricultural occupation, the needs of farmers in reference to labor, transportation and markets, and the adaptibility of the various sections of the province to the growth of different crops, fruits and other products of the soil, with a view to retaining the native born population, the encouragement of colonization and immigration of the most desirable character, and the general prosperity of the farmers.

The work of the commission, consisting of three men, will be in the nature of meetings in the various centres, where inquiries will be made. From a list of these inquiries it would seem that a good portion of the information which the New Brunswick people are looking for could be gathered through the regular municipal officials or by sending inquiries out each year to correspondents much as the Departments of Agriculture in Ontario or Saskatchewan collect matter for the crop, live-stock and other statistics annually issued.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION AT CALGARY

Three distinct elements contributed to the success of the Dominion Exhibition in Calgary from June the 29th. to July the 9th. These were the social, industrial and agricultural features. The social element was decidedly prominent. People went to Calgary to see the country, or friends, or to be interviewed by real estate men, and in this connection the district displays at the Fair played a most prominent part. From all quarters of the Province, and also from Saskatchewan and British Columbia, different districts had on exhibition,and most attractively displayed, the products of their respective localities. In these, of course, the grain products were in most evidence, and it was a surprise to most business visitors at the Fair to find that grains, grasses, vegetables and manufactured goods had within a few years become the chief products of a country which a few years ago sold nothing but cattle and horses.

Industrially the Fair was a pronounced success. Manufacturers from all parts of the Dominion patronized it liberally, accommodation was at premium in the buildings set apart for Manufacturers, and many displays were accommodated in tents. The products of Western factories were most noticeable and demonstrated that the West is fast becoming a country of varied diversified interests.

These varied industries were most forcibly demonstrated in the district exhibits. Towns like McLeod, Lethbridge, Raymond, Okotoks, Cardston, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, etc., displayed such products as grain, bacon, brick, alfalfa, garden products, sugar beets, dairy products, crude petroleum, tile, lumber, grass seeds, flour, manufactured woollen goods, etc; these were the features which advertised Alberta and all parts of Alberta to the exhibition visitors. The resources of British Columbia districts were also well demonstrated by displays of the products of different districts, fruit of course, predominating, and practically every other natural resource being represented, for British Columbia has fabulous potential wealth. Saskatchewan was also represented by a few districts, exhibits which illustrated what is being done in many other parts. Products of the field and flour mill of course, predominated but, there were also meat products, lumber, brick, tile, etc.

All these distinct exhibits were so interesting and instructive, that the wonder is more of this sort of exhibiting has not been done before. In some quarters of the directorate of the Calgary fair board, there is a disposition to allot the largest and best space in the main building to such displays, rather than to utilize such space for a display of merchandise. The proposal deserves serious consideration.

* * *

Wonderful things have been accomplished by the management upon the grounds and buildings at Calgary. Permanent buildings, stables and stands have been erected, the grounds laid out in park like perspective, and everything established upon elaborate design, so that Calgary is now probably better equipped than any other western city as far as exhibition parks are concerned. All this was made possible by the generous spirit in which the event of a Dominion exhibition was received by the provincial government and city council, from which the board received a grant of $35,000 and $25,000 respectively. The money has been well spent and to the secretary and manager, Mr. E. L. Richardson, is due unstinted commendation for the extensiveness and completeness to which the arrangements were carried. His work is worthy of much more experienced hands and heads, and it augurs well for Alberta that so able a man is at the head of the largest exhibition in the province.

From an agricultural standpoint the 1908 Dominion Fair is probably less of a success than most of its predecessors. The live stock, constituted practically all of the agricultural display. and the live stock were not by any means numerous. Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses, as is usual at Canadian exhibitions, monopolize attention in their respective classes. Very good displays were made by breeders of other varieties of cattle and horses, but in very few sections was the competition keen.

CLYDESDALES

All the way through the Clydesdales show honors were divided between John A. Turner Calgary, and R. H. Taber, of Condie, Sask. Other exhibitors were P. M.Bredt, Regina; J. B. Hogate, Brandon; Poe & Young, Gleichen; James Jones, Calgary; McPherson Brothers, Calgary; G. S. Watson, Clinton, B. C., and a few other local exhibitors. The Judges were John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont., and Allan Cameron, Owen Sound. General satisfaction was expressed at the result of their work.

The competition opened with the class for stallions four years and over, which brought out eight entries. The judges, however, were not long in settling upon Medallion, shown by Turner, and although this horse is short in his back ribs he has magnificent bone, action and style. The second place was taken by Hogate's Prince of the East, a horse somewhat smaller but very flashy goer, and well balanced all through. The third was the well known horse at Calgary exhibitions, Orpheus, a very massive stallion somewhat low set, with good feet and big bone but lacking in style, quality and action, as most horses of this type are. The fourth place was won by Bredt's Lute Player, a home bred horse that has an amount of dash and vim and style, but is a little lacking in length of pastern and quality.

The three-year-olds were not numerous but had at their head Acme King by Majestic, which was afterwards made champion. This is the new horse which Taber has put at the head of his stud in succession to the famous Baron's Gem. He is yet quite immature, but is possessed of big strong bone, wide deep feet, plenty of breed character, is a most beautiful actor, and was shown in as fine a fit as one could wish to see, When he takes on more width and weight he will be one of the horses to conjure with in Clydesdale showings. The Canadian Land & Ranch Co., Crane Lake were second with Gorgunnock, and McPherson Bros. Calgary, third with Prospero.

The two-year-olds were a small class but had two rather good horses at the head. These were Baron's Craigie and Etonian, shown by Watson and Turner respectively. Baron's Craigie was the product of Craigie Maines. A. & G. Mutch's establishment at Lumsden, Sask., and is by Baron's Gem. He is a thick, heavily muscled colt with a nice quality of bone and good feet.

Etonian is as yet an unfinished colt but gives promise of growing into a magnificent horse In yearlings Turner's Vice Council and Taber's Hillcrest Gem were first and second. The former is a big drafty colt, and the latter of more fine and quality type but very low in flesh, which accounted for his not getting first.

FEMALES

Turner's Proud Beauty had almost an easy victory in the brood mare section. This is a mare that stands the wear of the show yard well, and generally brings with her a winning foal. She is a drafty, low set, heavy bodied mare, that moves well and carries considerable character. Bredt's Irene, which was champion last year at Regina, and a mare of lots of quality and scale, stood second and Watson's Miss Wallace third. Miss Wallace along with others of Mr. Watson's string, made over 100 miles on the road before reaching the railway. She is a beautiful mare and reflects great credit upon her owner.

The yeld mare section brought out some of the best individuals of the breed. The first place was taken by Turner's Polly Chattan, a very big mare, heavy boned and with strong muscling. The second place was awarded to Baron's Lassie, shown by Taber. This mare has the very best of quality, large feet, is of good size but might possibly be better with more constitution. Bryce Wright of DeWinton, took third with Baron's Pride mare Walnut

The three-year-old filly class had only two entries. These were Turner's Lady Bountiful, a mare of magnificent quality, style and character, and Bredt's Belle Sirdar, one of his own breeding. The two-year-olds were also a small class headed by Taber's Hillcrest Princess, which was afterwards champion of the Canadian bred class, and a filly that has all the attributes of a grand champion. Sweet Barlae, also by Baron's Gem and champion of the spring show at Calgary, won second prize for Bryce Wright. Taber was again first in the yearling filly class with Miss Gem of Hillcrest, a filly that gives every promise of being able to win the highest honors for her owner. Turner was second with Royal Princess and Bryce Wright third with Lady McTaggart.

A prize was given for three animals the progeny of one sire, which was won by Turner with Medallion, Lady Bountiful and Polly Chattan. Turner also won first for teams and harness with Polly Chattan and Lady Bountiful, though Taber's Baron's Lassie and Eva's Gem had many admirers for this honor, which would easily have carried. For Clydesdale female any age, imported Lady Bountiful was first and Polly Chattan reserved. A section was provided in the prize list for Canadian bred Clydesdale stallions, which was won by Turner's Charming Prince, a horse bred by Sorbys, and which was owned on a ranch near Calgary for three years. Last spring Mr. Turner bought him and fitted him for the spring show, where he won the open championship. Few horses could have stood the roughing on the ranch that this horse has done and keep their bloom. Bredt's Lute Player was reserved in this class.

PERCHERONS

The Percheron interests were well looked after at the Dominion Fair, a very liberal prize list being offered and some splendid exhibits made. Within the past year or two George Lane, in company with Gordon, Ironside & Fares Co, has purchased a large number of percherons, and is going in extensively for breeding on the range near Calgary. This firm made a large exhibit of their best horses which attracted considerable attention. In addition there were several stallions shewn by other Alberta horsemen, and the interest taken in them could be easily accounted for, when one remembers the large number of American farmers that have gone into Alberta of late. In the sections for mature stallions, Hogate furnished competition with Bonellant Percheron, a horse of magnificent proportions, and with exceptional action. He was easily first in his clas and champion of the breed. In two-year-old W. A. Anderson of Agassiz, B. C. secured third to Geo. Lane.

SHIRES

J. B. Hogate and W. W. Hunter, of Olds, made strong exhibit of Shire stallions and A. H. Eckford, of High River, entered several Shire mares. Hogate won easily with the sensational stallion Evensorgh Admiral, after which there was no competition.

HACKNEYS

There was not a very large exhibit of Hackneys. In the mature stallion class the competition was between Hogate's Thornton Royalty and Samuel Smiles and G. S. Watson's Limestone Performer. Thorton Royality has had a remarkable show yard career, from the Royal in old London to as far away as Edmonton. He is rather a big coachy horse, and to a slight extent, departs from the true standards of Hackney type, but he is so full of style and dash that he usually gets to the front. Samuel Smiles is a smaller horse but not as dashing a goer, nor as clean about the throat. The third horse was selected by many of the ring side talent for first. He is the most typical of the lot and has the finest quality, but was not quite so attractive in his paces. He stands 15 hands, while the others are over 15.3 hands, with more action, he is a Hackney that would create quite a sensation in a ring.

There were also three out in the two-year-old class. The first was John A. Turner's Seaham Mason, a brown with white points, full of quality and style. In second and third place were Hogate's Cheyley Admiration, and Killet Fireboy, two very sweet and attractive colts.

Quite the most pronounced demonstration ever witnessed in a western showing, was given by some of the spectators who did not agree with judge C. M. McRae of Ottawa, when he awarded the championship to Turner's colt. The big horse's dash and style had made friends who were quite oblivious to his non-conformity to type and to the colts quality and breed character. The demonstration was renewed again next day when Seaham Mason was given the championship over all eight breeds.

Only a few females were shown and it begins to look as though there are not many of the famous Rawlinson stock left about Calgary.

The display of other light breeds was quite large but of no very remarkable quality. Saddle horses of course made an interesting display, but the carriage horses in harness were far from excellent.

Three magnificent specimens of the Suffolk Punch breed were shown by Jaques Bros., of Lamerton and Ingleton. For the best Suffolk

stallion on the grounds, the society of the breed in England offered a cup valued at $100 which was won by Sproughton Baron, a most worthy winner.

Quite a large display of heavy draft grades was made by J. Hallman & Sons, of Airdrie, and J. J. Richards, of Red Deer. Hallman's were first on teams against three competitors and first for single drafter. .

A special prize of a Silver cup offered by John A. Turner for the best Heavy draft team, any breed or grade. For this prize R. H. Taber showed Baron's Lassie and Eva's Gem. J. Hall- & Sons showed the winners in the grade section and Geo. Lane, pair of greys of Percheron breed ing. Substance, quality and action won quite easily for Taber.

Champion Heavy Draft Stallion, J. A Turner, Trojan Ex Champion Heavy Draft Mare, R. H. Taber Eva's Gem.

CATTLE

The short-horn display was made by Sir William Van Horne, Selkirk, Manitoba; John G. Baron, Carberry, Manitoba; J. A. Watt, Salem, Ontario; P. M. Bredt, Regina, Sask.; W. H. English, Harding, Man.; R. K. Bennet, Juanita, Alta., and a few other local stockmen. Herefords were shown by J. A. Chapman, Beresford, Man.; Aberdeen Angus by James Bowman, Guelph, Ont., and Galloways by D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont. The dairy breeds made probably the best display ever seen at a Western Fair. The Holsteins were the most numerous. These were shown by A. S. Blackwood, De Winton, Alta.; Thomas Laycock, Calgary, Alta; W. J. Tregillus, Calgary; Munroe Pure Milk Company, Winnipeg, Man; and A. B. Potter, Montgomery. Two strong herds of Ayrshires were up from the East. These were shown by R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., and Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont. Jerseys were well represented by the herd of B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, Ont., which had some slight competition from C. A. J. Sharnan, Red Deer, Alta.

SHORTHORNS

Professor Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, judged the beef breeds of cattle, beginning with the shorthorns. In the first section for bulls three years and over he had a remarkably strong class of eight, and some surprises were experienced at the remarkable quality shown by different individuals. Last year W. H. English purchased and exhibited Marquis of Merrigould, and many of those who saw him expressed the opinion that he would be a hard bull to fit up for exhibition, but when he came into the ring this year it was seen that he had improved most where he was weakest a year ago. After a careful examination Professor Day placed him at the head of the class. When in that position it was seen that he had the greatest scale, smooth covering, plenty of breed character, and handled most pleasantly. The Watt entry, Jily Victor (Imp.), stood in secoud place. He had much the better of the first bull in width and covering of the back, but was rougher on the shoulder and more cut up on the flanks. Mistletoe Eclipse, a white three-year-old shown by Barron, was the smoothest bull of the lot, but he lacked the scale and substanc of the bulls above him. Sir William Van Horne's two entries, Missies Marquis and Huntleywood third stood in fourth and fifth positions. In the two-year-old sectionVanHorne showed Non-pareil Marquis for a first place, and afterwards with him secured reserve for a grand championship. The second and third places were taken by Barron with Meteor's Favorite and Topsman's Duke 7th. The same exbibitor was first with senior yearlings, Topsman's Duke 8th being the lucky choice. Bredt got second with Ury's Hero and J. & W. Suitor, Gladys, third with White Lad. Only two junior yearlings were shown, and these by Van Horne. The first prize, one of which, Prince Sunbeam II., was one of the most typical shorthorns of the show, is a splendidly balanced calf, handles well and has the promise of growing into plenty of size. In the final tests he was easily junior champion, and after a careful deliberation was made grand champion of the herd.

The junior championship was contested all the way by Barron, who had the winner in both senior and junior calves. In the former section, Watt was second with Jilt Stanford, Bryce Wright third with Master of Wry, and P. M. Bredt fourth with Admiral Ruby.

FEMALES

It is seldom that such a strong class of cows are seen at Western exhibitions as lined up before Professor Day. In all there were ten entries, and it required a long study to select the six best. Finally the white cow, Scottish Princess, shown by Sir William Van Horne, was placed at the top. She was brought out in the pink of condition, handles well, and is of immense proportions, with plenty of style and character John C. Barron's beautiful Louisa Cicely, which has been much admired at other exhibitions, and has been a persistent winner during the past few years, was placed second. Van Horne's Golden Garland, imported, a winner at the Royal and a cow that many a rival exhibitor feared, stood in third place. She is a low set three-year-old, with plenty of character, a beautiful coat, but does not carry her flesh as evenly as those above her. Barron was fourth with Fair View Jubilee Queen, and the Watt entry, Tiny Maud, which was so popular in her younger days, was relegated to fifth place.

The two-year-old heifer class was a long puzzle to the judge, and in the end it was simply a matter of choice between the first two. Either one might have been first and no very serious objection raised. As it was, Watt's Roan Beauty was given the place of honor, with English's Daisy second. The latter had the greater scale but was hardy as square as Roan Beauty. Van Horne's Belvedere Lily 9th got third, and Barron's Lady Sunshine got fourth. The latter was a favorite with a great many of the spectators, but her greatest weakness was not discoverable by the eye. She was quite too soft in her flesh.

Two white heifers headed the senior yearling class, the first of which, Spicy's Lady, was afterwards junior and grand champion. Her latter victory was won over her stable mate, Scottish Princess, and was due only to her greater freshness and bloom. She is a remarkably smooth, even, well balanced heifer, and looks like one that could hold her position for a considerable time. Watt's Victoria 75th had to take second place on account of not being so evenly covered, and Barron's Louisa Cicely, though well covered and even, went to third place on account of her softness. Watt came in for first in junior yearlings with Secret Rose, English second with Lady Mary, and Barron third with Missie of Fairview. For senior heifer calves, eleven came out for the honors, which is probably the largest class of shorthorns ever seen at Calgary. Van Horne was again first with Sunbeam's Matchless, Barron second on Crimson Rose, Van Horne third on Spicy Rose, and Watt fourth with Oxford Queen.

A liberal prize list for Alberta-bred shorthorns was provided by the C.P.R. and added to by the Exhibition Board. P. M. Bredt, of Regina, and R. K. Bennet, of Midnapore, came in for most of these awards.

GROUP

For herd of one bull and four females, any age, Van Horne was first, Barron second and Watt third. For herd under two years, the order was the same with Barron fourth. The same order was also followed in the group of three calves bred by exhibitor. For three animals, any age or sex, the get of one sire, Van Horne was first and second and Barron third. Cow and two of her progeny was also a win for Van Horne, with Bnrron second and R. K. Bennet third.

The winning of the championships and groups is a singular honor for Mr. Yule, manager for Van Horne, in that it is the first year he has been able to exhibit to any extent stock of his own breeding, and the result is certainly a credit to his skill and care.

HOLSTEINS

The classes of Holsteins were neither very strong numerically nor in quality. There were few really good animals. Professor Grisdale judged to the satisfaction of the exhibitors, at least, so far as could be expected. Most of the cattle were in the rough and not in show condition, with the exception of the Munroe Pure Milk Co.,of Winnipeg, whose cattle in the younger classes were nicely turned out. All the exhibitors lacked the art of showing in the ring, which made the judge's task much harder.

The Munroe Pure Milk Co.,of Winnipeg, were on hand with twenty head.; Alex. S. Blackwood, De Winton, Alta., twelve head; William J. Tregillus, Calgary, eleven head; A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask., ten head.

In the aged bull class A. B. Potter's Sarcastic Aggie Lad was alone.

BULLS (two years)—First, William J. Tregillus DeKol Model Prince; second, Alex. S. Blackwood, Sir Pietertyr Posch; third, Thos. Laycock, Douglas.

BULLS (one year)—First, Munroe Pure Milk Co., Johanna Bonheur Sir Fayre. This bull was really the best Holstein on the grounds, and won highest honors at Chicago last fall. Second, Munroe Pure Milk Co., Lily Annis Sir Teake DeKol, another good bull, and in a few points superior to the first prize winner; third, Potter's Becky's King.

BULL CALVES—First and second, Munroe Pure Milk Co., Jemima Sir Teake De Kol and Barbetta Sir Teake De Kol.

BULL CALVES OF CALENDAR YEAR—First, Munroe Pure Milk Co., Josephine Sir Teake De Kol top line very bad, otherwise a nice bull); second, Munroe Pure Milk Co., Barbetta II. Sir Teake De Kol (a very neat, straight calf, but for being tucked up under heart in all probability would have been placed first); third, William J. Tregillus, King George.

BULL (any age)—Munroe Pure Milk Co., Johanna Bonheur Sir Fayre; reserve, Munroe Pure Milk Co., Jemima Sir Teake De Kol.

COWS (three years and over)—Ten head lined up, but only one was fresh, and she was not placed, having a poorly shaped udder. Tregillus showed a cow that in her day would probably have waltzed around the rest, a fine old cow of great capacity and no doubt can beat the rest at the pail, but her day for showing has been and gone.

First, Munro Pure Milk Co., Dairy Lass (a large cow with dairy conformation—an easy winner); second, A. B. Potter, Agnes De Kol (a coarse looking cow, but of the type of the first prize winner, otherwise should have been placed third); third, Alex. S. Blackwood, Abley's Queen De Kol (a very neat little cow with nicely shaped udder.)

HEIFER (two years)—First,Munroe Pure Milk Co., Lady Bonheur 8th (a very nice heifer of great promise with well shaped udder);second,Munroe Pure Milk Co., Princess Teake De Kol 2nd; third, Alex. J. Blackwood, Countess Clara Clothilde.

HEIFER (one year)—First, A. B. Potter, Sarah Akknim (a cow that might be called long, slim and slender); second, Willam J. Tregillus, Grace Wagler (a nice, strong heifer of great promise shown in the rough); third, Alex. S. Blackwood, Sarcastic Prince Rue.

HEIFER CALVES—First, William J. Tregillus, Maple Ruth; second, Munroe Pure Milk Co.,Aconethis Teake's Pride; third, Munroe Pure Milk Co.,Claribelle Teake's Pride. The second and third winners showed splendid under conformation, but were on the beefy side.

HEIFER CALVES (of calendar year)—First, Munroe Pure Milk Co., Blanche Belle 3rd; second, Munroe Pure Milk Co., Corona Clothilde's Pride; third, A. B. Potter, Sarcastic Maid.

FEMALE (any age)—Munroe Pure Milk Co., Lady Bonheur 8th; reserve, Munroe Pure milk Co., Daisy Lass.

HERD (bull and four females, any age)—First. Munroe Pure Milk Co.; second, A. B. Potter.

HERD (bull and three females, under two years)—First, Munroe Pure Milk Co.; second, W. J. Tregillus.

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN

Fatalities resulting from First of July celebrations were unusually few this year.

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Haileybury, Ont., was fire-swept on June 29th.

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The brick plant at Medicine Hat has been destroyed by fire. The loss is about $125,000.

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Immigration and railway officials estimate that twenty-five thousand extra hands will be required to garner the grain crop of the West this year.

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The Manitoba Provincial Sunday School Association met in a three days' convention at Portage la Prairie last week. Prominent ministers and Sunday school workers were in attendance from all over the province and from the United States.

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Hon. Thomas Ballantyne, for years one of the most prominent figures in the Ontario Dairymen's Association, died at Brantford recently. He was speaker of the Ontario Assembly from 1890 to 1894.

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Sir Thomas Lipton has intimated that he is prepared to challenge again for the America Cup.

The Mexican Government managed to nip in the bud an uprising that threatened to become a serious rebellion.

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Bomb throwers are getting busy again in Spain, and several outrages have been perpetrated at Barcelona.

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The latest in the line of professional specialists is "attorneys for women only." A new York lady, a lawyer, has opened up an office where retainers from mere men are refused.

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Indiana boasts of a family of four centenarians. three sisters and one brother who are all past the century mark, ranging in age from 104 to 116 years each.

Harry K. Thaw, through his attorneys, is continuing his efforts to gain liberty. He has been removed from the asylum at Matteawan to the Poughkeepsie Jail, and is moving, with some indications of success, for a trial by jury to determine his sanity.

* * *

The Democratic convention is on at Denver this week. The Tammany democrats from New York are travelling to it in a special train. chartered specially to convey them. Nominations have not yet been made, but it is assured that Bryan's name will head the democratic ticket that's finally named.

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There is a strong probability that the French Senate will refuse to ratify the Franco-Canadian trade convention unless some modifications are made. Chief opposition to the treaty comes from the agriculturalists, who fear increased competition from Canada because of the preference granted to certain Canadian products.

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Serious riots in Persia have resulted in the slaughter of thousands of innocent people. The streets of the capital have literally been deluged with blood, and the country round about devastated with fire and sword. Prisoners by the score were slaughtered in cold blood without the semblance of a trial, and men hung by the necks until they were insensible and then thrown to starving dogs. Atrocities not equalled since the Armenian massacres have been witnessed. At last report things were quietening down.

Crop and Live Stock Conditions in Ontario

The June crop bulletin of the Department of Agriculture for Ontario shows on the whole a favorable state of affairs in grain and live-stock in the province. Fall wheat is in good condition. Some injury to the crop was caused by ice in low places during the later part of March, but only a comparatively small area was plowed up. There is little difference in the condition of the crop in the various districts, although the Lake Erie counties are at present making the best showing. The spring crop is not reported on. Clover and hay in some places is given as excellent, in others poor.

The condition of live-stock while not all it might be, is better than was expected. All classes of live-stock faced the winter with a poor prospect of fodder supply, as hay and grain were both scarce and dear. In order to meet the situation a large number of horses, cattle, and swine were sold at sacrifice prices but even then fears were expressed by some as to the possibility of bringing the remaining animals through in any form better than that of mere sustenance. Fat stock are scarce, and store cattle are not as plentiful as in more recent years, although a few correspondents claim to have the usual supply of stockers on hand. One return is to the effect that it will be another year before Ontario cattle conditions will right themselves. Sheep have done better than any other class of farm animals, and have been fortunate in lambing. Swine are thin, and are not to be found in as large numbers as last year. So many brood sows were sold just before the winter, owing to the scarcity of feed, that it is doubtful if the fall delivery of bacon hogs will be anything near the record of more recent years. A form of crippling among swine, by some correspondents attributed to rheumatism, is reported in various localities. The good growing weather of the middle of May was greatly welcomed by owners of live-stock, and many young animals were then on the grass.

Hay was so scarce and dear last fall that much anxiety was felt by many as to whether they could pull along until the new growth was available. Some farmers were forced to buy hay, but the bulk of those owning live-stock, by careful feeding, came through the winter without having to resort to purchasing and a number of persons who were holding surplus hay over for famine prices are now willing to sell at from $4 to $6 a ton less than was offered for it in the fall. Oats have not been so scarce and high in price for years, although here and there a few farmers report a fair supply on hand. Most of the wheat has been sold, and the supply in the barns is much less than is usual at this time of the year. More farmers than ever are buying flour, and are feeding or selling all their wheat.

Fruit prospects are given as unusually excellent. Orchards came through the winter in good shape and the weather thus far has been favorable for blooming and setting of the fruit.

Spring seeding in most parts was completed by May 15th, though in the extreme east heavy rains delayed work seriously. On the whole the spring crop got away to a fairly good start.

British Columbia Problems

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

There is in this country some agricultural land, and the possibilities of this agricultural land will some day "stagger humanity," if I may be permitted to adopt the phrase of our esteemed and late lamented friend, one, Paul Kruger, of notorious memory.

Meanwhile, be it noted that our ambitious friend "Dick" McBride is too busy looking out for federal honors to hear the call of duty in this connection. Incidentally he thinks, or seems to think—for amid the gentle patter of the summer rain I would be generous—that the paths of glory lead over the thorn-strewn track of race and federal jealousy. "Dick"—and there is always a danger in the man whom the "common people" address as "Dick"—may dream to himself that Geo. Brown and Sir John A. Macdonald rose to giddy heights over such a contest, but I would remind the hon. gentleman that these men became great and loved and honored in this land because they sought to remove these causes of strife and bitterness and not incite the people to greater strife.

I am coming to the subject:—There should be a forward policy in agricultural lines. There should be a physical and chemical analysis of the soil in the different valleys of British Columbia. The unoccupied agricultural land should be surveyed, explored and thrown upon the market. The problem of irrigation should be tackled so that we may not find ourselves, some cold day, with the water rights gone and the ground needing a drink. Then the climate conditions should be studied and definite data published. Dairying should be stimulated in a thousand and one different ways, and lastly and most important, something should be done to stimulate inter-provincial trade; I mean trade between the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and British Columbia. This isn't derelict thought drifted from nowhere and hitched on to this piece of paper to waste the ink. I am in earnest.

L.C.C.

* * *

Have taken the ADVOCATE for upwards of twenty years and am better pleased than ever with it.

Ridgeway Farm, Wolseley, Sask. A. B. BOMPES.

U. S. Increasing her Arable Acreage

At the conference of forestry experts, congressmen, senators and others at the White House the other day, the draining of the swamp lands of the United States was discussed at some length. The United States has the largest swamp area of any country in the world. In the state of Louisiana alone, there are something like 30,000,000 acres over which the overflowing rivers have been depositing organic matter and debris for countless ages. an area six or eight times that of Holland which supports a population of five millions. All told the swamp area of the United States amounts to something like 70,000,000 acres. The draining of this vast area will be a tremendous undertaking even in these days of great engineering feats. but that it will be ultimately undertaken and carried out seems a foregone conclusion. As the land available for settlement in the United States becomes less, and the areas in the west which may be rendered fit for agricultural purposes by irrigation becomes exhausted, and as the population continues to increase it will become possible to drain these large swamp areas and make them fit for grain and stock production. The soil itself is the richest in the world, deep, black alluvial deposits of the ages. Swamp drainage along with the plans now being worked out for controlling river flow, and the reforestration of huge areas in the mountains and about river beds seems likely to furnish American engineers with problems of a high order. President Roosevelt is now definitely committed to all these undertakings, and while there is small chance of his being at the head of affairs in the Republic in the immediate future, he will have considerable influence in such matters.

Second International Horse Shoe.

The International horse show at the Olympia, London, last week was attended by over two hundred thousand visitors, society people from all over Europe, from America as well as from the British metropolis attending to witness the magnificent show of thoroughbred horse-flesh offered by the second International. The Olympia grounds, the place where athletic contests of every description will be held this summer, with competitors from every quarter of the world, were transformed to represent a garden set in a forest. Royalty graced the function with its presence, the British aristocracy, the American aristocrats of wealth and society from a score of nations rubbed shoulders with each other as they gazed down upon the monarchs and aristocrats of the equine world. The function throughout was a success. Fewer American horses were entered than last year but the display of British stock is equal if not larger than last year. The cost of flowers to decorate the grounds for the nine days show is placed at $150,000 , on each successive day the arena representing English, Dutch, Italian, French and Belgian flower gardens, arranged on as lavish a scale as is consistent with good taste.

Grain Acreage in Saskatchewan.

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has just issued to estimate of the acreage sown to grain in the province. The returns indicate the acreage sown in wheat this year to be 2,374,058, as compared with an estimated average of 2,047,724 at this time last year, an increase of 326,324, or 16 per cent. The acreage of oats is 1,117,452, as compared with the estimated acreage of 801,810 at this time last year. This is an increase of 368,642, or 46 per cent. The acreage in barley is 101,033, as compared with an acreage of 79,339 last year, the increase being 21,649, or 27 per cent. The acreage in flax is 141,451, compared with an acreage in flax 128,528 at this time last year, the increase being 12,923, or 10 per cent. The toal area under the four principal grains is 3,786, 994, compared with an estimated acreage last year of 3,057,401; last year the increase being 729,593, or 24 per cent.

MARKETS

The opening of July has brought no change in the market situation of the world's first cereal. From the American Southern winter wheat states report comes that harvesting and threshing are proceeding apace and that already some of this year's crop has been taken to market, threshing returns are fair, but so far neither favorable returns nor the wheat itself has had any appreciable effect on the market. Prices continue firm with little fluctuation. In the early part of last week some weakness was manifest in the market, but on the second day of the month wheat went soaring again, advancing from a cent to a cent and a half in Winnipeg and the same in Chicago. This sharp advance came on the strength of unfavorable news from all over the territory where harvesting operations are in progress and from an unusually strong foreign demand. Drenching rains were falling all over the wheat belt, delaying harvesting and threshing and threatening to injure the grain. The report was used by the bulls as a pretext for boosting prices and when the market opened Thursday morning there was about as lively a demand for wheat in most American markets as has been seen for some time. Export demand tended further to increase bullish enthusiasm. Liverpool was strong, closing cables being up ⅞ to 1½d.

Winnipeg deliveries have been fair. C. P. R. and C. N. R. reports all over the West indicate favorable crop conditions. There is a tendency in come quarters to place too much emphasis on favorable crop reports emanating from C. N. and C. P. sources. Crops may be well advanced and conditions in every way indicative of a bountiful harvest, but it's some weeks yet before the hum of the binders will be heard in the wheat fields, or the thresher gets to work converting the wheat crop of 1908 into a marketable commodity, and in those weeks experience has shown a good many different kind of things can happen. Crop reports gotten out by railway companies whose first aim anyway, is to boom the country, are not always as free from coloring to gratify selfish ends, as they might be. There is ample indications that it's wheat, not prospects of wheat, that's going to be a pretty strong element in fixing prices this year.

Winnipeg prices as we go to press are as follows:

1 hard	103
1 northern	102
2 northern	99
3 northern	95
No. 4	87¼
No. 5	79½
No. 6	69¾
Feed 1	58
Feed 2	52¼
No. 2 white oats	38¼
No. 3 white	36½
No. 4 barley	44
Feed	40½
Flax	118

OPTION QUOTATIONS

	Aug.	Oct	Dec
Wheat	102½	87	85
Oats.—			
No. 2 white	39¾	34	
No. 3	37½	38⅜	

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Net per ton—	
Bran	$19.00
Shorts	21.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats	26.00
Barley	25.00
Oats	28.00
Oatmeal mill feed	19.00
Wheat chop	22.00
Hay per ton (cars on track, Winnipeg) prairie hay	$ 6.00@$ 8.00
Timothy	12.00@ 14.00
Loads	8.00@ 9.00

BUTTER AND EGGS

Fancy fresh made creamery bricks	21½	@	23½
Boxes, 28 to 14 lbs	21½	@	23½
DAIRY BUTTER—			
Extra fancy prints	14	@	15
Dairy in Tubs	15		
CHEESE—			
Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg	11¼	@	12½
Eastern cheese	11½	@	12½
Eastern cheese	13½	@	13¾
EGGS—			
Manitoba fresh gathered f. o. b. Winnipeg	14	@	14½
VEGETABLES—			
Potatoes, car lots	65		
Potatoes, smaller lots	65		
Beets, per cwt	$3.00		
Carrots, per cwt	2.00		
Celery, per doz	.80	@	$1.00
Onions, per cwt	3.50		
New Cabbage, per cwt	2.00	@	3.00

LIVE STOCK, WINNIPEG

Export steers, $4.75 to $5.00; steers and heifers, over 1000 lbs. $4.00 to $5.00; Cows, $4.00 to $4.50; butchers stock, $3.00 to $3.50; calves $4.50 to $5.00; spring lamb, $4.00 to $5.00 each; hogs, 160 to 220 lbs, $5.25; heavy weights, $4.25. There has not been an error supply of live stock at the yards this week. All classes are in good demand. Hogs fairly active.

CHICAGO

Native beef cattle, $4.50 to $8.25; fat cows, $3.10 to $6.25; heifers, $2.75 to $6.75; bulls, $2.50 to $5.25; canners and cutters, $1.70 to $3.00; calves, $3.00 to $6.25; stockers and feeders, $3.00 to $4.50; milkers and springers, $20.00 to $50.00 each Sheep native ewes, $2.00 to $4.25; yearlings, $4.25 to $5.60; bucks, $2.00 to $3.00; lambs, $4.50 to $6.65; Hogs, mixed packing, $6.00 to $6.65; heavy packing, $6.00 to $6.60; light packing, $6.00 to $6.60.

TORONTO

Export steers, $6.00 to $6.60; export bulls, $4.75 to $5.00; butchers, prime, $5.60 to $5.75; medium, $4.75 to $5.00; common, $4.00 to $4.50; cows. $2.50; calves $3.50 to $5.00; export ewes $4.00 to $4.25; lambs, $6.00 to $7.00. Hogs, $6.15.

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

Principal Patrick of Manitoba College has been appointed a member of the lesson committee of the International Sunday School Association.

* * *

Selig Brodetsky, a Russian student, whose father was driven from Russia to London by persecution, is senior wrangler at Cambridge this year.

* * *

Mr. Booker Washington, speaking at the International Sunday School Convention in Lousiville, Ky., yesterday, on the black race in America said: 'We are fast learning in every part of America that one man cannot hold another man down in the ditch without remaining in the ditch with him.'

* * *

Mrs. Russell Sage has paid, it is estimated, $10,000 for the old Driving Park Association grounds, at Sag Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., which she purposes to convert into a public park for the benefit of the village. The property was formerly used as a trotting race-track and for fairs.

* * *

Rev. E. J. Hopper, B. A., unveiled in the Methodist church the beautiful memorial tablet of the late Charles Couzens, who for forty-seven years was superintendent of Sunday schools, thirteen years of this time being superintendent of the Baldur Methodist church Sunday school. During this time he frequently preached.

* * *

An autograph letter from Nelson to the general commanding the garrison at Malta, written two years before the battle of Trafalgar, in which he points out the importance of the citadel and forts of Menina being under the command of a British officer, was sold at Christie's for $275. A letter of the artist Gainsborough to his sister changed hands for $165.

* * *

Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts is best known in England for his Nature books. He tells an anecdote which illustrates the old saying that a man if he is to write good books must write what lies nearest his heart, not merely what he tries to gather into his head. A few years ago he went to London to study English life and society for a novel. He studied diligently and sat down in London to write about it all. But what he kept seeing was the Canadian forest, and the result of it all was not a story of London but a book on "Nature in North America." Since then he has given up studying social life at large and contents himself with writing the things he knows about nature. Prof. Roberts' new book which has just been brought out is called "The House in the Water, a Book of Wild Life."

LIVING BY THE DAY.

It is a blessed secret, this of living by the day. Anyone can carry his burden, however heavy, until nightfall. Any one can do his work, however hard, for one day. Any one can live sweetly, patiently, lovingly, and purely until the sun goes down. And this is all that life ever means to us—just one little day. "Do to-day's duty; fight to-day's temptations, and do not weaken and distract yourself by looking forward to things you cannot see, and could not understand if you saw them." God gives us nights to shut down the curtain of darkness on our little days. We cannot see beyond. Short horizons make life easier, and give us one of the blessed secrets of brave, true, holy living. What was the secret of such a one's power? What has she done? Absolutely nothing; but radiant smiles, becoming good humor, the tact of divining what every one wanted, told that she had got out of self and learned to think of others.—F. W. Robertson.

WAR AGAINST THE GAMBLER

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war" has been worn almost threadbare since Milton first penned it, but every little while an event occurs which it illustrates so aptly that the temptation to quote is too great to resist. This time the passing of the Anti-Race-Track Gambling bill by Governor Hughes in New York State is the reason for bringing out Milton's time-honored statement.

It has surely been a victory worthy of renown, for its value to the future of the state morrally, and also for the fact that the Governor backed by the people won it in spite of the state's representatives, especially of the Senate. The bill declaring race track gambling in New York State unconstitutional, passed the Assembly, but was lost in the Senate by a tie of 25 to 25. Then the seat in the Senate representing the Niagara Falls district was left vacant by death, and in the bye-election a man was chosen who would vote for the bill and break the deadlock in a special session. But at the last moment the balance hung even again because of the dangerous illness of Senator Otto G. Foelker who was favorable to the passage. The vote was to take place on the 11th of June. On the 10th, Foelker was lying in a precarious condition following a severe operation at his home sixty miles from Albany. Against his doctor's orders he was taken to Albany that evening, passed a night of terrible pain, and was carried at noon to the Senate chamber. In emminent danger of collapse at any moment he was yet able to give his vote distinctly, and was then carried back to bed. The bill passed, 26 to 25. Senator Foelker must share the praise with Governor Hughes.

The New York *Evening Post* has this to say:—

"Principles, however, overshadow even personalities, and the great political teaching of this wonderful campaign is that there is no force so potent in politics as a moral issue. Politicians may scorn it, ambitious men may despise it or fight shy of it, newspapers may caricature or misrepresent it; but it has a way of confounding the plans of those who pride themselves on their astuteness, and rendering powerless the most formidable enginery of party or boss. This was the secret of Gov. Hughes's strength in his single-handed contest. He flung himself boldly upon the moral sentiment of the State. He was able to pierce to the popular conscience. His own unselfishness being transparent as the day, his refusal to wage anything but an open and honorable warfare being absolute and unquestioned,his steady insistence upon the fundamental morality of his cause was what swung the State to him, and compelled the Legislature to bow before a greater power than itself. It is, therefore, both reassuring and heartening when a man can go as Gov. Hughes has done before a great democratic community, with a single and naked question of morality, and get such an overwhelming response. He has uncovered a political power of which the professional manipulators of elections and legislatures are ignorant. But, then, it is an old reproach against politicians that they do not know their own trade. In the midst of their sneers at a moral issue and at 'Charles the Evangelist,' they found themselves swept away by a mighty force which they had no means of either measuring or resisting."

Other states are preparing to follow the example of New York. In the Louisiana Senate the Locke bill prohibiting all kinds of race-track gambling passed its third reading, and its ultimate passage is so certain that the race-track people have given up the fight. Already at Washington the Senate by an unanimous vote has passed a bill against gambling on race-track betting in the District of Columbia.

A CHANCE TO DO SOMETHING

Something over a year ago there appeared on this page, under the title of "The Status of Married Women in the West," comment upon a letter written by a Western woman. Her old home had been in England, and the comparisons she drew between this country and that in its treatment of married women s not exactly favorable to Western Canada. The question of dower was the chief ground of her justifiable complaint. Dower, as known in England and Eastern Canada, is not recognized in the prairie provinces at all. A man may, at any time, without getting his wife's consent or signature, or even consulting her, sell or give away hfs farm or home or any other realty. It makes no difference what money and labor she has invested in it unless such interest is made out in her own name. A pitiful case came under observation not long ago of a man and woman who had lived comfortably through a long married life. They were approaching old age,when in what in charity we can only call madness, the man became fascinated by a young girl, forgot his vow to cherish and protect the companion of his youth, and taking all that he had, left her in poverty and dependence.

Such conduct in this country cannot truthfully be called common, but the case given above is not an isolated one. The question should be seriously discussed in our legislature without further delay. Some member can surely be found to frame a bill and push it to right this wrong. He would not only be doing his province good service for the present and for time to come, but he would find himself the supporter of a popular measure, the passing of which would be a monument to his efficiency and good sense It is an excellent opening for any representative of the people who has an ambition beyond the mere filling of a seat.

SUICIDE DETAILS NOT FOR PUBLICATION

The spring suicide epidemic is upon us again, and not a day passes that does not add one at least, and often more, to the list of those who have become impatient of life. A writer in one of the June magazines has presented some of the problems of suicide, but has confessed his inability to solve their complexities. Weather does not seem to have much to do with the question, or why are there a greater number in joyous spring than in the gloomy days of late autumn? Climate does not seem to count for much, either, one would think when the highest rate is found in the north temperate zone. Religiously the list is longest for Protestant Christians and shortest for Jews and Mohammedans, all of them believers in the one God. As races, Japanese, Americans, Germans and Danes have a very much higher death rate from suicide than have Chinese, Portuguese, Swiss and Norwegians. The professional classes in all lands have more suicides to their account than mechanics and outdoor workers. Only half or less than half as many women as men take this way of slipping out from under the burden of living.

The writer of the article can suggest but one method of lessening to any degree this crime, and that is one that must have occurred to every thinker—only no one carries it out. The suicide idea has every appearance of being contagious, and the contagion is spread by means of the press. Long sensational accounts of cases of suicide should be resolutely "cut out," if not voluntarily by the management, as a matter of compulsion by the civil authorities. People of melancholy temperament are apt to brood over what they have read of such happenings, and the results are often disastrous. The man who suicides, unless really insane, has something of the "quitter" about him. Perhaps his final fall came as the climax to a long series of falls, because he never learned to face and fight and endure as he lived along.

The Quiet Hour

GOD'S TEMPERING FIRE

When he hath tried me, I shall come forth as gold.—Job xxiii.: 10.

When stern occasion calls for war,
And the trumpets shrill and peal,
Forges and armories ring all day
With the fierce clash of steel.
The blades are heated in the flame,
And cooled in icy flood,
And beaten hard, and beaten well,
To make them firm and pliable,
Their edge and temper good;
Then, tough and sharp with discipline,
They win the fight for fighting men.

When God's occasions call for men,
His chosen souls He takes,
In life's hot fire He tempers them,
With tears He cools and slakes;
With many a heavy grievous stroke
He beats them to an edge,
And tests, and tries, again, again,
Till the hard will is fused, and pain
Becomes high privilege;
Then strong, and quickened through and through,
They ready are His work to do.

Like an on-rushing, furious host
The tide of need and sin,
Unless the blades shall tempered be,
They have no chance to win;
God trusts to no untested sword
When He goes forth to war;
Only the souls that, beaten long
On pain's great anvil, have grown strong
His chosen weapons are.
Ah, souls, on pain's great anvil laid,
Remember this, nor be afraid!
—Susan Coolidge.

Again I write to you as one of those who have been called aside by the Great Captain, who assigns each soldiers his post in the long-continued warfare the Church is waging against evil. Though our business is to submit, instantly and unquestioningly, to the lightest command of the Master we have sworn to serve to the death, still He condescends to call us not "slaves," but "friends"—for a servant knoweth not what his Lord doeth. Though we should not hesitate to obey when we cannot understand, still—in loyalty to our friend—we should try to understand as well as obey, whenever possible. We should study His ways with others, and look into His heart and mind so that we may be able to see as well as know that His choice of our daily duty is both wise and kind.

Let us look awhile at the great mystery of pain from God's point of view, and see if we cannot take higher ground than passive submission, and learn to thank Him honestly and persistently for any cross He may have called us to endure.

In Susan Coolidge's poem, "Tempered" given above, men are described as weapons which God wishes to use in the great battle, and she shows the importance of of the slow and painful "tempering" process. Surely those of us who are ambitions of the high honor of being used by God, will gladly place ourselves unreservedly at His disposal, so that we may become—at any cost—strong and capable. We don't want to snap or bend when we are most needed. We earnestly desire that He may be able to depend on our zeal and loyalty, and may have no occasion to warn us, as He did St. Peter, that we shall fail utterly when the trial comes. And one thing is very certain, there is no royal road to spiritual strength; we can never buy a character ready made. Though each beautiful grace of soul is God's gift, still we can only make it really ours by hard struggle—even as the Promised Land was a "gift" from God to the Israelites, and yet they had to fight for every inch of it.

One of the beautiful stories of the old mythology describes a young man who had set his heart on destroying a terrible three-headed monster that was doing awful mischief in the country. But he was well aware that to attack this monster, just as he was, would do no good. Its fiery breath would destroy him, and, even if he should succeed in cutting off one of its heads, he would instantly fall a victim to the others. If only he could gain possession of a marvellous winged horse, there would be a real hope of victory. And so he waited beside the fountain where the flying horse sometimes came to drink, waited—patiently or impatiently—though often his eager, youthful zeal urged him to stop this apparently idle waiting, fling prudence to the winds and dash after the enemy. But he controlled his impatience, and waited until the horse was his, and then he was an adversary fit to grapple with his grim adversary. The story is a parable. We, none of us, will gain anything by dashing into the battle before God has equipped us for the fight. And as for this question of pain—pain of body, or heart, or spirit—when God calls us to endure it, He is forewarning us that the time will come when we shall stand in urgent need of the stored-up strength which only the endurance of pain can give us. And "endurance," if it is to be really valuable, does not mean a stoical submission to the inevitable. If we get "through" our hours of suffering in that foolish fashion, we shall be throwing away a rich jewel which God has hidden in a rough casket.

BUDDING BRANCHES AGAINST THE SKY

Only by taking the pain, moment by moment, from our dear Master's hands, and thanking Him for the gifts of patience, courage, tenderness, sympathy and trust which He offers us through it, can we make the most of the opportunty which pain offers. We want to grow strong, we want to pour out our lives in rich service—then let us be glad of pain and not waste this glorious opportunity.

May I not rejoice that God has given me pain to bear just now, so that I may have a new message to tell out to you? And we always touch the lives of others so closely that no one can be called to endure pain solely for his own perfecing. When God puts a soul into the furnace, that it may come forth purified and tempered, He intends to enrich the world. When a soul endures the fire with high courage and glad submission, he can do more good that a thousand sermons. Beauty and attractiveness of spirit, joy of soul and gladness af face are great weapons whereby any of us may extend Christ's kingdom on earth. We look and wonder, and are inspired to imitate. Think how our Leader's unselfish thoughtfulness for others in the midst of His own agony won the soul of the dying thief, though no word of exhortation came from those parched lips. How that self-forgetful Example puts us to shame! Except the one appeal for sympathy and help which proved Him to be no stoic, that cry, "I thirst!" which tells us that it is right to drop our pride of independence when we really need the kindly ministrations of others, except that one cry which showed the Divine Sufferer to be near of kin to us—every word showed that He was thinking of people about Him or of God.

How that Example, as I say, puts us to shame! Do not our words show that we are thinking almost entirely about ourselves and our own pain? What a chance we are missing of becoming unselfish and brave, more swiftly than at ordinary times. I say we are "missing" the chance because that is what I am doing myself. Day after day has slipped away, and I have not been brave and patient and self-forgetful. It is so easy to preach, but quite a different thing to practice one's own sermons! My dear friends, though I have indeed failed to grow strong and patient through pain, please don't let my experience be entirely wasted. Take warning by my failure, and treasure the precious hours of pain that God deals out to you, remembering that they are in very truth priceless jewels and proofs of His tender love. Yours may not be pain of body, it may be a sharper pain still, a heart-sorrow that is hidden from all eyes but yours and God's. Perhaps that kind of pain is the best "tempering" of all, especially when it is a secret between you and the Great Refiner. It is not your business simply to "live through" it, nor to fight it down by hardening your heart until the pain ceases to hurt you, but rather to accept the pain as real pain, and draw out from it something that will enrich your life for all eternity. It can be done, and it is worth a struggle to do it. Shall we not make that struggle with all our hearts?

"To everyone on earth
God gives a burden to be carried down
The road that lies between the cross and crown.
No lot is wholly free;
He giveth one to thee.
Some carry it aloft,
Open and visible to the eyes,
And all may see its form and weight and size.
Some hide it in their breast,
And deem it there unguessed.
The burden is God's gift,
And it will make the bearer calm and strong.
Yet, lest it press too heavily and long,
He says, "Cast it on me,
And it shall easy be.' "

HOPE.

PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN

ITS GENERAL USE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

A great deal of interest has been aroused by the references which I recently made to a practical disinfectant for home use. I told you of a simple and economical method of using formaldehyde and permanganate of potassium in such a manner as to thoroughly sterilize a room or house after smallpox, scarlet fever or any other contagious or infectious disease and that too without danger of ruining all of the paper or picture frames in it as is frequently done by the use of sulphur. I will now tell you of another good household remedy.

In the first place remember that peroxide of hydrogen is not a medicine or drug in the ordinary sense of the word. It is not medicine any more than air and water—natural elements in concentrated form.

Hydrogen is a colorless, inodorous and combustible gas. The chemical symbol being H. The chemical symbol of pure water is H 2 O. Peroxide of hydrogen is a colorless, limpid liquid like water. Its chemical symbol is H 2 2 O 2, signifying that it contains two parts of hydrogen and two parts oxygen. Pure water is hydrogen two parts and one part oxygen. Hence peroxide of hydrogen is the same as pure water, except that it contains one part more oxygen than does pure water. The air we breathe contains one-fifth oxygen, or 20 per cent. Peroxide of hydrogen is oxygenated water As we said another atom of oxygen having been added to water by decomposing barium dioxide in water with phosphoric acid; by agitation at a low temperature. So much for what it is. Now, for what is more important, what it does.

It is the greatest purifier known. A most energetic disinfectant. It does the work better than do the disagreeable and dangerous chemicals usually employed—such as a mercury bichloride carbolic acid, etc. There is positively no danger; it may be swallowed without harm. It is safe to keep about where there are children.

Infected wounds, putrid cavities, abscesses and all diseased surfaces may be treated with this to best advantage, it purifies and cleanses instantly, it oxidizes the poisonous matter energetically and renders the parts sterile. It does not injure any healthy tissue but it attacks the pus and that with considerable energy and bubbling, rendering it harmless. Its searching and penetrating properties are remarkable and interesting. Foul odors cannot exist in its presence. A solution of one ounce in a gallon of water makes a good disinfectant and deodorant. This makes a putrifying body wash after a bath. It may be used where the odor of perspiration is troublesome by sponging the armpits, hips and feet with it.

It seems remarkable that a substance so harmless, free from odor, color or poison could be so powerfully purifying, but when you remember that sunlight is also purifying, its actions may be accounted for. Used as a mouth wash it at once renders the mouth clean and fresh. Its continued use will keep the teeth like pearls, it reaches every crevice easily and purifies it. It makes a most excellent gargle in sore throat and a solution of a teaspoonful in half a pint of water is a good nasal treatment for cattarrh and hay fever.

Cuts wounds, scratches, burns and every form of injury should be treated with it at once. It destroys the effect of contagion immediately and should be used in all cases before a wound is dressed. It cleanses and whitens the skin and nails. Into pus cavities of boils, abscesses, etc., it should be injected with a small syringe. This treatment should be continued until bubbling ceases. All bites of animals, of reptiles stings of insects, should be treated at once with this article. It is largely used on the hands of surgeons and nurses handling wounds, applied with a nail brush.

It removes sun burn, tan and many facial blemishes, and many forms of parasitic growths which cause pimples, and disfigurations may be done away with by frequent use of peroxide of hydrogen. This is no patent medicine advertisement. This article is neither patented nor secret, no manufactured goods are being advertised, all druggists carry it in stock, in bulk, and you can buy it anywhere, and the price is low. It bleaches the hair and clothing, so keep it away from anything but white clothes.

I know of no single thing which has so many healthful uses as has peroxide of hydrogen. Read this article and get a bottle of it and put it where it may be used many times a day, and when you have learned that all herein is true, you will be thankful for my insistance in making you acquainted with it.—Family Doctor in an Exchange.

Power Lot--God Help Us

CHAPTER XVI.

MRS. PROUTY OF PROUT'S NECK

It was Rob's custom to work in the long, long twilight after supper. From six o' the clock until ten he made another day. This evening he did not change once more into his old clothes and go into the field; his heart was too restless. Doctor Margate would soon appear for another chat with Mary, and he, Rob, would be in the way. Bate had devoured his supper contemptuously and gone the way of the River. Rob sought to still the tumult in his brain by a solitary stroll of his own along the heights.

Passing through the dooryard he espied the astounding vision of a choice —an especially choice—cigar lying in the grass. He hesitated a moment, then stooped and picked it up; it was one that had been quenched almost as soon as lighted, gallantly tossed away by the doctor when he had first met Mary on the porch. Rob observed how intact it was, put it sweetly to his nostrils, ah, no molasses and ginger in this product. He made a mouthpiece of a bit of paper, inserted the cigar, and puffed rapturously as he tramped on. Velvet reclining chairs, blazing chandeliers, soft-footed attendants, the clink of iced champagne—all swayed his senses once more in seductive memory, with the fumes of that delicious cigar. A hearty voice broke the spell.

"Hold on, Rob, I can't keep up with you." Doctor Margate overtook him, breathing rather heavily, and laid a hand on Rob's shoulder.

"Ah my boy, not so very long ago, you could not keep up with me. And, now—but even in my heyday I had not your physique. Ah, but you're to be envied—envied." The doctor spoke with exuberant frankness, his hand still resting on Rob's shoulder.

"That" thought Rob—"is his considerate way of appearing not to have noticed the fact that I'm smoking his discarded cigar." It was such a bald confession of penury, of classical beggardom, of hopeless, weary, utter resignation, to smoke a cigar that one has picked up in the yard. Rob's face had been dyed with blushes. But after the first hot wave, despair makes a man fearless, and bold; and he said:

"You are the one to be envied, Doctor Margate—if you are engaged to Mary Stingaree."

"But I'm not, Rob. Let's walk on a little. I am not. I asked her, but she would not have me."

Rob said nothing. Wonder, infinite relief, the pang of hopeless love on his own part, pity and a sudden mood of valiant championship for the doctor;all these possessed him.

"Life is no tangle here, is it Rob?" said the great man looking away to the scene spread before them. "Plain toil, plain struggle. the river, the basin, then the tremendous tides out yonder—what is that passage there? What do you call it? "

"The Gut."

"Aye, out through the Gut at last, into the open—and, faith, God works well. We'll believe that, though the cup we long for gets dashed from our lips." He stood with bared head, and seemed to forget where he stood as he gazed. Bob looked at the familiar gray head and rapt face. It appeared that Rob himself was seeing visions. The gaudy tinsel of the cigar laden atmosphere faded out of sight and sound, and cathedral organs of the long ago pealed through his senses with revelations, dim to him once, divinely clear to him in this instant;—and life was not much, and death was not much, but only to play true that was all.

"You have doubted me a good deal, I suppose, Robert?"

Rob woke from his trance and met the doctor face to face.

"No, never—your honesty. I can remember still how my father used to talk about you. But I've written you and never received any answer, and I do not understand. It is very strange, it seems to me, that a fortune such as my father left should go to the dogs so completely and suddenly as mine did. What was the matter? Is not there anything to be saved out of it?"

"Oh, a great deal to be saved—a great deal, Rob, my boy. Go back to New York to-morrow, if you want to, and find out for yourself whether those who have the stewardship have been faithful."

Rob gasped. His own revulsion of feeling staggered him. Mary—never to see her more. Mary—left in the house with Bate, unprotected. The sea, the land, even his crop of potatoes—the wondrous product at last of his painful toils—the very air he breathed, all seemed dear to him of a sudden, and he spoke impulsively, almost fiercely, words strange to his own ears.

"I don't want to go back," he said.

"I understand, Rob. I would not go back yet, if I were you."

So absorbed were the two in their own thoughts they did not realize that they were passing Caroline Treet's place. She, however, had heard of the celebrated man's arrival at Power Lot; and Rob saw her standing in her own porch door and beckoning with a black kid-gloved hand.

"Look out, she's got on her black kid gloves; she's going to make a set at you, Doctor," he murmured low.

"She—who? You amaze me—that so handsome a woman should be put to it to pluck adorers from a foreign tree. Who is she?"

"Come in," called Caroline smoothly; fiends known and unknown, come right into the Room."

For at Power Lot God Help Us, they called the parlor or place of state simply the *Room*, and to enter it was, in itself,to fulfill the holiest of social obligations Not every family had a "room,"but as for Caroline Treet, hers contained more bouquets from the grass of forgotten harvests, and mortuary wreaths under arched glass, and portraits, framed in sea-spoil, of those gone before, than, perhaps, any other house in Power Lot, and though she was considered everywhere as more of a kind-hearted than a vain woman, yet she could not quite banish from her manner, especially when in the very presence of these relics, a certain palmy and serene consciousness of elegance

"Be pleased to seat yourselves, friends, known and unknown." Caroline repeated the happy phrase with a soft emphasis on the "unknown," and the doctor's heart might be suppose to thrill; but he had a less sentimental emergency to reckon with, for the "room" being shut dark, and his glasses in his vest pocket, he sat down hopefully on what proved to be a very stout woman, who repudiated him with the angry lash of her arms and a scream of unflattering disgust.

"May God forgive me," drawled Caroline, at once letting in some light through a shutter; "fade as fade may, let's see what's going on here amongst ourselves." On discovering the doctor standing dismayed and immovable in the safe centre of the room, she sought to reassure him through the methods of a formal presentation:

"Let me introduce you to Mis' Prouty of Prouty's Neck."

Mrs. Prouty of Prouty's Neck observed the doctor's low and remorseful bow without much concern either way. Her mind, it was plain, was absorbed in other grievance. The light through the shutters revealed also two boys, respectively seven and eight years of age, their faces likewise distorted with misery.

"They been talkin" all winter an' all spring about comin' over to the Baptis' 'cherry-carnival,' an' I made 'em some decent clo's, the Lord knows how, an' fetched 'em over an' paid fifteen cents apiece for 'em, like all the rest—that filled up to the brim an' runnin' over—an' after all this how-de-do an' takin'on that's nearly wore me out"—expounded Mrs. Prouty, the indignant mother—"them little sneaks pimped up all of a sudden without no warnin', like a collick hummin' bird, an' never et five cents worth, the two on 'em together."

"We thought as how there 'd be *cherries* to a cherry carnival," complained the older boy loudly, taking courage from the extended dimensions of his audience

"An' when it was explained to you that this wan't the bearin' yer f'r cherries, you little slouches put yerselves in rebellion ag'in the Lord on high, 'stead o' condimentin' down all the good vittles ye could hold like the rest on us with sweet pickles an' be thankful."

"The pickles they giv' *me* wan't sweet," declared the boy, in tones of cold and resentful recollection.

"Hear to him!" cried the exasperated Mrs. Prouty

" 'Sides we eat more bread 'n meat anybody else thar " now spake the younger, rising stoutly to his brother's defense.

"Bread and meat!" sneered Mrs. Prouty; "makin' wild hoodoos o' yerselves, as though ye'd never seen Christian dainties afore an' was scared of 'em."

"I wan't afraid," maintained the elder. "I tasted onto every kind o' pie an' cake the' was."

"An' why didn't ye eat 'em?"

" 'Cos," he explained. without any nice reservations, "they tasted just like your ha'r oil *smells*. Ma."

"Vanilla's a mighty expensive spice, you little wild b'ar's cub."

"I can't help that, Ma," he answered, having now grown quite bold. "it makes me want to vomick."

"Wal', when an air of wind comes up your father 'll be over to sail us home, an' thar' you'll stay f's all o' any carnival you'll go to ag'in."

The boy, now verging on the bounds of the "saucy," was about to express, to his mother's wrath, his complete satisfaction with this dictum, when Doctor Margate himself interposed.

"I—I came to this beautiful country, hoping to find cherries, too," he advised the boys, and they read him literally, nor relized the depth of pathos in the great man's confession; "but for me, too, I find it is not a cherry-bearing year. I doubt if I shall ever gather many more cherries. But I like little boys to prefer bread and meat to cake; such good sense deserves its reward, and I wish your good mother would take this slight appreciation of my regard for you and spend it for you as she deems wisest."

It was a five-dollar note, and the disaffected family clasped each other's hands and beamed as one. "That pays for not having them fill up, doesn't it?" the doctor enquired of the mother in his simple way, that was on the rational and unassuming level with the crying needs of any situation.

"A few minutes ago," replied Mrs Prouty, "I really didn't know what I come for. But the guidin'-hand was after me same as usual. I was meant to come, an' I come, an' now I see why I come."

She clasped the greatly augmented treasures of her purse firmly.

"And now, Mis' Prouty," said Mrs. Treet hospitably, you'll take off your things, bein' far away an' seldom seen, an' make yourself to home?"

"No," responded Mrs. Prouty gracefully, "I'll set here jest as I be an' pray for an air o' wind. I was never one that felt easy settin' 'round away from home. But I'm glad to see ye, Car'line. What' this I hear about old man Trawles?"

The question was so uncompromisingly put it reflected the terrors of a court of law, and the whole company appeared startled.

Except Caroline.

"Oh, my, ya as, what's this I hear, an' what's that I hear," she murmured discursively. "Somebody on ev'ry hand is allus hearin' somethin'. The nieghbors drop in here often, an' allus welcome an' their yarns listened to, whatsoever. Cap'n Belcher was passin' this mornin' an' reeled me off a yarn, that, ef it's true, some folks in an' aroun' Power Lot, God Help Us, is ignorant enough to need missionaries sent to 'em, an' no more so amongst them that fires in the sun naked on the isles o' the sea. What think you?"

They were all too interested to push their enquiries further than by the appeal, of open mouths. Only the doctor said kindly:

"What was his yarn?"

Caroline blushed; her attitude toward the doctor seemed to be eminently that of approval, and the rest realized that for all practical purposes her audience was an audience of one.

"You don't know old Tim Tibbits, 't 's kind o' half baked—in the line o' bein' silly, I mean—an' allus aroun' in the woods, huntin'?"

"Not yet," replied the doctor earnestly; "I do not know him yet."

"Wal', perhaps you won't be so anxious to make his acquaintance after you heard what was told to me. Cap'n Belcher swore it was true in ev'ry line an' precep' of it. an' I leave him to his Judge, only tellin' of it as he told me. 'T seems, one o' these 'ere religious ugents, Church o' England this one must 'a' been—wal', he lit onto this region, prospectin' around, with his arms full 'o prayer an' hymnal books; an' what should he do, to get a sample o' the folks 'round here, but run afoul ,first thing, o' old Tim Tibbits hailin' out o' the bresh with his gun slung over hs shoulder.

" 'Good-mornin', sir,' says the man, to Tim; 'are there any 'Piscopalians round here?' says he; 'an' whar', ef you please, be they, sir?' says he.

" ''Piscopalians?' says old Tim Tibbits—who's allus got to be good-natured an' oblige everybody, whether he knows what they mean or not. ' 'Piscopalians?—wal', now I think on it,' says he, scratchin' his old fool of a head, 'I *did* see somethin' queer over thar' by the aidge o' Fin'ly's woods this mornin',' says he, 'but I didn't fire. Yes,' says he, 'now I think on it, that must 'a' been it,' says he, an' grinned at him all over in his obligin' way; 'but I was goin' down to the store to sell my skunks' fur, an' I never stopped to fire,' says he; 'why, do you want one?' says he; 'why.'

" 'No,' says the man an' walked on, an' wobbled his coat tails direc' right out o' sight an' hearin' o' the whole place, never stoppin' to exchange a word with somebody 't was morn'n half-witted, so as to get a better sample; but lit right out an' how he'll spread it 'round about us here, only the Lord knows; but as for me I consider that our luck was poor, an' the sample, so fur as I have any feelin's, one that I should never have selected to have myself spread abroad by."

"Them that is ignorant won't have it laid to their charge," said Mrs. Prouty of Prouty's Neck, solemnly.

"I s'pose not," said Caroline, "but I'd rather have somethin' charged up ag'in me, and not be quite so simple, I believe."

"It must 'a' been the same agent," continued Mrs. Prouty, "that hove along thro' the Neck a spell ago; an' talkin' o' samples, Car'line, I doubt ef he took a much better one of us, an' ef you got spread around for your innercence we're likely spread fur an' wide for our wickedness, him tumblin' first thing onto Rip Wiz'll, an' askin' of him, 'Have you giv' yourself to the Lord?' 'Giv' myself to the Lord!' says Rip Wiz'll, says he—'who in nation is a-goin' to do my hayin?' "

"Bad as that is," said Caroline, surveying the rigid expression of Mrs. Prouty's features without dismay, and folding her own gloved hands elegantly; "the's somethin' cuter about it, after all, than the' is in the sample we've gone out by."

"How long ye goin' to stay in Virginny's?" Mrs. Prouty inquired of Doctor Margate, in her severely inquisitorial tone, turning to him without other warning.

Doctor Margate, quite unacquainted with the first name of his hostess—Mrs. Byjo—was at a loss for an instance, but made answer:

"Only a very short time, I regret to say, madam."

"Maybe it's as well," said Mrs. Prouty without further explanation; but Caroline knew that she referred in this discreet way to the potency of her (Caroline's) own charms amongst the male sex; and she was neither vexed thereby nor did she preen herself with vanity, but remained as ever the serene queen of her own drawing room.

"Mary Stingaree's a girl," she murmured opportnnely, "that if you can't respec' her then who can you respec'?"

The company turned their tnought of one accord into the trend of Caroline's leading, save Mrs, Prouty, who leaped regardless to a conclusion out of sight:

"You done mighty poorly, Robert Hilton," she said, fixing her inflexible gaze on poor Rob. "From all we heart to Prouty's Neck, ye've let them Teebos scoop ye in. Ye're a shapely, pleasin' young man, an' ye ought ter done better."

This challenge lying by way of severe reproach untinged by condolence, Rob, having no defence prepared, was about to let the case go by default, when Doctor Margate fixed the redoubtable Mrs. Prouty with an unflinching eye of his own; so great was the kindness of his expression, however, she forebore, for

(*Continued on page* 963)

Ingle Nook

TO REMOVE STAINS.

Dear Dame Durden:—Will you admit me into your corner as I wish to get information? I have been an interested reader of the Ingle Nook for some time, but have never written before. Since so many others have received help from you, I thought I would come too.

Could you or any of the Ingle Nook readers tell me what will remove rust spots from white linen or any other white fabric? Also, what will remove acid stains from a white table cloth when the stain is old?

I will close now thanking you in advance, with best wishes,

Carnation.

(We are glad to admit you, Miss Carnation. You should be a welcome member if only for the sake of your name. Try salts of lemon (oxalic acid) on the rust spots in your linen dress. Make a solution of a tablespoonful to half a pint of water and dip the stained part in. Rinse carefully in clear water. For the stains on the tablecloth try Javelle water, a recipe for which is found on page 769 of May 27th issue. D. D.)

ANSWERING A REQUEST

Dear Dame Durden:—I have run in to offer assistance to "Young Mother' I have a crocheted baby bonnet that I would be pleased to send to young Mother to take the pattern from. What a lot of help we can get from the Ingle Nook! I have a little book which gives such a lot of weights and measurements which are very handy if one has no scales. As I am in a hurry and do not know just where to put my hand on it, I will send it another time, if I may. Wishing you all success with your gardens.

A. Lively Canadian.

(You will get "Young Mother's" address to which you can forward the pattern so kindly offered. We shall be very glad to get some of the useful information out of the book of weights and measurements. Too many failures result from taking a "little of this" or a "pinch of that" when baking begins. D. D.)

GETTING ACQUAINTED.

I use' to think my papa was an awful solemn man,
An' when he was at home I never sung, or yelled or ran,
Buhcause I didn't dast to! An' buhcause when he'd come in
He's tired from talkin' business to the folks where he is been.
I use' to call him "father," I don't hav' to any more
Buhcause we've got acquainted like we never was buhfore,
An' him an' me, we understand each other an' are glad,
An' he don't care a little bit if I should call him "Dad!"

He stayed at home one day las' week an' took me for a walk,
An' for a little while, why, I was most afraid to talk.
But pretty soon he ast me if I knowed what kind of bird
Was singing way up yonder, when its song was all we heard—
An' I told him it was a lark, an' then he told me why
It likes to sing, an' sing away up in th' deep blue sky,
I was surprised, buhcause I never thought my papa knew
Th' least thing about th' birds, like other people do.

An' then, why, purty soon he found a willow tree, an' made
A whistle for me, an' showed me how it could be played
By just a cuttin' little holes, till it was like a fife—
I never been surprised so much before in all my life.
An' he told me lots of things, an' showed me how to see
Which way is north by lookin' for th' moss upon a tree,
An' how a daddy long legs finds your cows 'at's running loose,
An' how grasshoppers will set up an' spit tobacco juice!

An' lots of other things! Why, say, you never could have guessed
My papa'd ever been a boy like me an' all the rest,
He re-lly was, though, for I ast him if he'd been a boy
An' he said somepin 'bout th' days o' sunshine an' o' joy,
An' he said he was a boy one time an' now was one again,
'At boys could still be boys, although they growed up to be men,
So him an' me, we understand each other, an' I'm glad,
An' he don't care a little bit if I should call him "Dad!"

FANCY WORK IDEAS.

Dear Dame Durden:—I shall at least fulfil my promise and send some ideas in fancy work to the Ingle Nook.

A pretty little work bag can be made from one yard of ribbon 3½ inches wide, or half a yard 7 inches wide, and a yard of baby ribbon to match. Cut an oval piece of cardboard 3½ by 2 inches. Cover it with ribbon on one side and line with silk to match. If the narrower ribbon is used, cut the remainder in two and whip the two pieces together. Sew the ends neatly together to form a bag. Hem the top so as to allow for a drawing string. Gather the other end and sew on to the oval bottom. Now insert a double drawing string of the narrow ribbon which has been cut in two. Tie a bow at the end of each and the bag is completed. Dresden ribbon is best suited for this little bag, but it may be made from silk, satin or other pretty material. A larger one made from silk or art sateen with a square bottom is both pretty and convenient.

A very convenient little case for travelling may be made from half a yard of ribbon at least 3 inches wide. Cut off and lay aside a piece whose length is twice the width of the ribbon. Cut a piece of eiderdown half an inch shorter and narrower than the larger piece of ribbon. Baste it to the ribbon so as to form a lining. Turn the sides and end of the ribbon over the eiderdown and featherstitch all round with silk. That completes the part for needles and pins. The smaller piece of ribbon serves for a bag for buttons, thimble, etc. Sew the ends together, and hem the top so as to allow for a drawing string. Fell the bottom of the bag to the end of the needle case. Insert a drawing string of narrow ribbon with a bow at the end. Fasten about six inches of the same ribbon at the middle of the other end of the case. Roll up and tie.

For a handkerchief case select two Japanese crepe paper napkins of the same pattern. (other materials will do). Tack loosely together with a thickness of white wadding sprinkled with sachet powder between. Bind all around with ribbon 3-4 inch or an inch wide and stitch with the machine. Catch three corners together and fasten with a bow of the same ribbon.

I wonder if any of the members have ever made a "Book of Wild Flowers." Select good unruled note paper or pad paper. First, paste each flower to a sheet of the paper and press carefully. Write name of flower underneath. At the end of the flower season, when there are no more varieties to be had, put the sheets together to form a book. Tie with ribbon and write on the outside "Alberta Wild Flowers," or whatever place they are gathered. This may be simply written in gilt, but if one is artistic she can decorate the cover attractively. This makes an acceptable present for the home folks.

If these little suggestions are acceptable I will send more again.

Do all the members find as much difficulty in expressing their thoughts as I do? Although an ex-school teacher I have this difficulty. Probably if we would write more frequently our difficulty would be lessened.

SUNSHINE.

(The "forehanded" people who like to begin on Christmas presents in the summer will be grateful for your ideas, and the pretty articles are so simply made and so well described that any one can be successful in making them. Thank you. D. D.)

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES.

You will all be glad to hear that Shamrock has accepted all those apologies I made some weeks ago, and we have, metaphorically, smoked the pipe of peace.

J. C. B., who asks for a recipe for home made Cream Cheese, will find it in the issue of June 24th, in an answer given to Devonian on this page.

Granpa's letter recalled pleasant memories to "Agnes" of times past when she sang on different occasions in that great choir of five thousand. She has a beautiful picture—a souvenir of the exhibition of '51 given to her father. She would like to know what part of London "Granpa" comes from. Her old home was close to Regent's Park.

WHAT VINES AND SHRUBS CAN DO.

BOOK INFORMATION WANTED.

Dear Dame Durden:—Although a new reader of your columns, I am nevertheless an interested one, and while reading the various letters it struck me someone might be able to give me a little help.

I want to know where I can obtain books written by John McDougall,—"Saddle Sled and Snowshoe," "Path Finding on Plain and Prairie" are two of them,—also the price of them and how many there are.

I see "Over-seas-alone" was asking whether wallflowers will grow out in the West. I hope they will. I had some seeds sent from England in the autumn, and in March I sowed some in a box and kept them in the living room. The seeds came up fine and healthy. Hope and fear have alternated many times with respect to them, but after transplanting and giving some away, I have only three real healthy plants. Something ate out the center of some. and I blamed mice because I did not know what else could have got at them, but I will be pleased to get even one to flower. Success to the Ingle Nook.

WALLFLOWER.

(John McDougall's books are published by William Briggs, Publisher, Toronto. They retail, I think, at a dollar each, and any bookseller could obtain them for you, or you could order direct from the publisher. I hope the three wallflowers have remained in a healthy state and that they will blossom satisfactorily. D. D.)

A HOLIDAY AT HOME.

Dear Dame Durden:—As there is a great cry now-a-days re the over burdened farmer's wife, I feel that I must again air my views, especially as you have asked the Ingle Nook members to give their ideas how a holiday can be obtained now and again for the tired one.

Now, I would say to all of our Chatterers, do not think because you are living on a farm that it is necessary to drudge from morning until night. By carefully planning the work for each day, getting the hardest and most untidy work done early in the morning, cooking all of the things which need the hottest fire so that the kitchen can be cooler at dinner time, one will save that tired feeling considerably. Then when the dishes are done, if you take a short rest before tidying yourself for the afternoon, you will feel much better and be able to do the lighter chores with a cheerful heart. A nice plan is to get the vegetables picked, such as peas, beans, etc., then in the afternoon sit in a shady nook and get them ready for cooking, and you will be greatly relieved in the morning, when there are so many things to do, to be spared this task, which takes considerable time, and you will rest while doing them.

So many women, espeeially mothers-of-six, find the task greater than the pleasure to get a family ready for a day's outing; to these I would suggest, doing the work as easily as possible, and during the hottest weather, occasionally have tea out of doors. If you have no trees, the east side of the house will afford shade. A small table can be set out where the tea, hot or cold, can be poured; a good supply of sandwiches, ham, salmon or egg, a plate of light buns spread with jam, and a piece of plain cake,—all passed around, will save the pile of dishes so many tire of washing, and as the family sit on the grass enjoying their picnic tea you will wonder why this outing was never thought of before. On extremely hot days tea can be made at noon, then diluted with nice cold water. It is very refreshing and saves making up the fire until the sun goes down, when a chip fire can be put on to warm the water for washing the cups and milk things.

I plan to have the sewing done and all extra jobs before the hot weather comes on, so that a little energy can be stored for the fruit season, the harvest time and the threshing; a good half day a week to rest does wonders. If able to take a day off now and then to the lakes or some favorite spot, get all of the enjoyment you can out of it. Do not dress the children in their best, and then tire yourself out watching them for fear of their clothing getting soiled or torn, but let them have a free day and you will come home feeling better for weeks to come. A change is needed at times to keep the spirits up. We cannot all be as fortunate as Dame Durden. Many of us have ties that cannot be shaken off, for even a short trip, but we can make the best of our surroundings and can glean much pleasure from reading of the things seen and done by others. knowing if we are faithful in the small things, God will in time make us ruler over greater things.

Puss.

Indigestion

Indigestion ruins more lives and good prospects than any other single disorder. You cannot work, you cannot think, you cannot do yourself justice in any way while suffering from this dreadful complaint. Your body is being starved and poisoned and health is impossible. But Mother Seigel's Syrup, the famous vegetable remedy, puts an end to indigestion by restoring strength and healthy natural activity to your stomach. Read this:—"For over a year I suffered from indigestion. I had pains after everything I ate, and was very constipated. But Mother Seigel's Syrup cured me, and now I am quite well."—From Mr. Paul Theriault, St. Octave de Metis, Rimouski Co., Que., Jan. 23, 1908.

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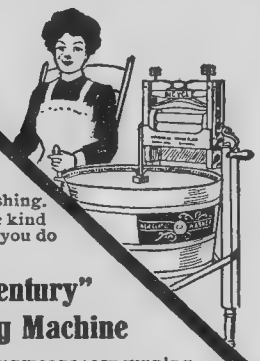

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SELECTED RECIPES.

Plain Seed Cake—Required: Two ounces of bacon dripping, two ounces of sugar, half a pound of flour, one egg, a teaspoonful of baking powder, carraway seeds, and milk. Method: Blend together two ounces of bacon dripping and the same quantity of sugar, then sift in half a pound of flour and bind with a well beaten egg. Add teaspoonful of baking powder and an equal amount of carraway seeds. Mix with sufficient milk to make the dough of the necessary stiffness and pour into a well greased tin. Place in a moderate oven and bake for three-quarters of an hour.

Turkish Croquettes—Mix 1 slice of onion, carrot and turnip with 1 teaspoon herbs, 1 sprig parsley, 2 cloves, 2 peppercorns, 1 teaspoon salt and 1 teaspoon pepper. Stew 15 minutes with a one-half can of tomatoes. Push the mixture through a strainer. Boil 1 cup of the strained mixture with 1 cup browned soup stock (well seasoned). Add 1 scant cup uncooked rice while it is boiling. When the liquid is absorbed mix in a cup butter. Steam till the rice is soft. Add a beaten egg and a little cream sauce. When cool, shape into rolls. Crumb in fine bread crumbs. Roll in egg. Then in crumbs again. Fry in very hot fat. Serve with sauce.

Potatoes Baked in Cheese Sauce—Put two tablespoonfuls of crumbled cheese, or potted cheese, in a saucepan with two tablespoonfuls of butter; when melted add two tablespoonfuls of flour and rub until smooth and creamy. Season with salt, paprica, and a dash of tabasco, and then add slowly one and one-half cups of milk, stirring until thoroughly blended. Remove from the fire. Peel six large, firm potatoes, and slice rather than chop one sweet bell-peper. Put a layer of the potatoes in a baking dish, and sprinkle with the chopped pepper, then another layer of potatoes, and so on until the dish is filled. Over all pour the thickened cheese sauce, and sprinkle broken English walnut meats and bits of butter on top, and bake until the potatoes are thoroughly cooked.

Into a small enamelled pan put two tablespoonfuls of Bovril, a tablespoonful of bread crumbs, two ounces of butter, and a squeeze of lemon juice. Season with pepper and salt. Thoroughly mix the whole together and then spread on thin slices of bread. This is a simple recipe but provides a really nutritious and very appetizing "tit-bit" for picnics, afternoon teas, and all "al fresco" meals.

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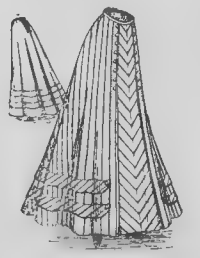

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The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size of Patterns wanted. When the pattern is Bust measure, you need only mark 32,34,36, or whatever it may be. When Waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. Allow from ten days to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient.

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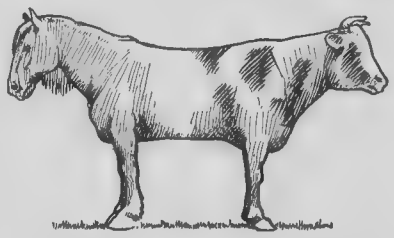

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Children's Corner

STABLES CAUGHT FIRE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time and is well pleased with it. I am going to school all the time, and am going to try for the entrance this midsummer. I have one brother and one sister but I am the oldest of the family. We moved from Saskatchewan to Manitoba three years ago and like it fine. We have one section of land, twenty-four head of horses and forty-eight head of cattle. We had the most of our stables burnt this spring on the 8th of May. There was a traction engine went through the yard and a spark flew into the hay stack and burnt the most of the stables. The granary and one stable was saved after a hard fight.

I have two ponies, one is a black and the other is a bay. The bay one is lame at present. They have beaten everything around this part running at the picnics. Well, if I don't soon stop your eyes will be sore from reading our letters, so I will lay down the pencil after wishing you to put my letter in class A—which I rather doubt.

Sask. (b) HAROLD DOBSON.

(Not quite fit for class A this time. It looks to me as if you could write much better usually, but this time you were in a great hurry. Is that right? C. D.)

GOOD GROWING WEATHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am going to write again as I saw my first letter in print. I like to read the letters. I like the green leaves on the trees, and the flowers. We are having great growing weather and the crops are looking nice. We have some potatoes up now, and all the garden vegetables are up. I go to school and the studies I take are arithmetic, history, reading, spelling, geography. The school is near a nice lake. I had a good time at Blackfald's on the twenty-fifth of May. I do not like pen-names, because I think it is much better to sign one's own name. I wish the C. C. great success.

GEORGE JOHNSTON.

A LOT OF PICNICS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Have any of the members been to a picnic this summer? I have not. There is a picnic to-day but we are not going. Our Sunday School picnic is on the 24th of June, and there is another on the first of July. There are quite a number of wild flowers out now. I will now close with a riddle. Why is dancing like new milk?

Ans.—Because it is strengthening for the calves.

APPLE BLOSSOM.

(Picnics in June in Manitoba seem to be a mistake. It usually rains—not a sudden shower but an all day pour that is very disheartening for everybody, especially the little folks. I hope yours on the 24th was a great success. C. D.)

SLEEPING IN A TENT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I wonder how many members are interested in gardening? I have a little garden of my own which I planted and tend myself.

My mother and sister and I came from Nova Scotia to Alberta, and have just been here two months. We are staying at my uncle's, and he takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. He is a rancher.

I like staying on a ranch better than in a town. I have one sister and her name is Georgina. My sister and I are learning to ride horseback.

I am pressing some wild flowers to make into a book. I am very fond of wild flowers, and think they are very pretty that grow here. My sister and mother and I sleep in a tent, and I like it very much.

BEULAH KING. (10)

P. S. I am enclosing a drawing which is my own.

Alta. (a)

(Somebody else chose your pen-name first. Will you find another? C. D.)

LIKES THE GOSLINGS BEST.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My brother takes the ADVOCATE. I have been reading the letters in the Children's Corner and thought I would like to write one too. I live on a farm six miles west of Glenboro. I go to school every day and drive three miles. I am in the fourth reader. There is a bluff near our school, and we spend our noon hour picking flowers. The lady's slippers are out in bloom, and we picked several bouquets last week.

We have turkeys, geese and chickens. I like the little goslings best, because I like to watch them swim. We have a flower garden and also a vegetable garden. There was frost on Wednesday night and our early potatoes and beans were frozen.

Man. (a) IDA WILTON. (11)

A TOWN'S HISTORY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—It is a long time since I wrote a letter to the Children's Corner, but as I saw my last letter in print I thought I would write again. Some time ago Cousin Dorothy asked us to tell her how our towns got their names, so I will tell her as much as I know about our town Roland. It is called after Mr. Roland McDonald. Mr. McDonald was for a time a sailor, but in the year of 1880, he took the train from Collingwood in the County of Grey to St. Vincent, which was as far as the train went at that time. Then he came by boat up the Red River from St. Vincent to Emerson. Then, accompanied by another man, Mr. McDonald started on foot across the prairie in a northwesterly direction, and after trudging a distance of sixty-five miles, over unbroken prairie, through slough and marsh, with water often to their waists, very weary and tired they reached Mr. McDonald's homestead. He teamed to Emerson and got building material for his house, which is still occupied. A few years later Mr. McDonald got married, and later still bought the town site, for the Northern Pacific railroad had then run through. The town was given its name by the railway scouts, for they made their headquarters at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. McDonald. The first building was the Dominion elevator, then the blacksmith's shop and then the post office. This Mr. W. Lowe kept, and he had to carry the mail once a week from Morden.

I think it would be nice to have a name for our corner, and I also like the suggestion of pen-names, and as you said we could use them, I will. Cousin Dorothy, I hope you will excuse me for this long letter.

Man. (a) PANSY. (14)

* * *

The possession of a Gourlay piano is an indication of an educated musical appreciation. If you have a Gourlay in your home, your friends know you have the best.

* * *

PLOW BOY'S LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—It is such a long time since I last wrote to you I guess you have forgotten me. Papa has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for nearly two years and we like it fine. I like reading the Children's Corner and the story entitled "Power Lot—God Help Us." I agree with pen names and I see many of the other members do too.

We have had a nice spring this year and the grain is coming up nicely. I am in the fifth grade in school, and my teacher's name is Mr. W—. He is a good teacher, and he has been teaching for two and a half years in our school. I would like a few correspondents if they would write first. My letter is getting long so I will close with some riddles:

1. Which is the best land for kittens?

2. What is the difference between a house full of married ladies and an empty one?

Ans. 1—Lapland. 2. Because there isn't a single one in it.

Alta. (a). PLOW BOY.

OPEN A TIN

Open one tin of Gold Standard Coffee. Then set it alongside a tin of any other brand—or, better still, pour out a small pile of each on the table. Now, examine them carefully. Notice that Gold Standard is all pure brown particles of the coffee berry while the ordinary coffee is full of dust and light colored flakes of "chaff." This "chaff," though it looks small and harmless, contains a large per cent. of tannic acid, and is very injurious to the stomach and digestive organs. That's why many people cannot drink ordinary coffees.

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Every tin of Gold Standard Coffee is sold under our rigid guarantee. If you don't like it, if it isn't better than any coffee you ever used, the grocer refunds your money. We pay him.

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POWER LOT—*Continued from page 960*

the moment, to exercise her own tremendous and daring habit of speech.

Madam," he said, "pardon me for regarding you with so persistent a look. I am trying to place you among some members of royalty whom it was my good fortune to see when I was last abroad. It is a resemblance more than striking, it is phenomenal."

"You're gettin' 'em mixed up, Doctor Maggut," interposed the indissolubly tranquil and sweet tones of Caroline Treet; "that's Virginny Stafford you're thinkin' of, not Mis' Prouty. Mis' Prouty's folks wa'n't descended from nothin' as was ever heered tell on."

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"The most that can be said for 'em, on the Prouty side, anyway," assented Mrs. Prouty, in full confirmation of Caroline's words, "is, that they was a vary triflin' lot. My mother's folks was, a considerable number of 'em, law-abidin', stay-to-home people; but the Proutys has got weak spots, which why should I conceal when all the world knows? It used to be said o' Lob Prouty, my husband's father, and Biltmur Treet, Car'line's husban's father, that ef there'd been any science known in them days—as the' is now—they might 'a' been smart men, pokin' into some kind o' science 't 'ud interested 'em maybe an' kep' 'em out o' mischief, like new-fangled doctorin' an' universal' preachin' an'goin' up in a balloon an these machines that run without no horses, an' what-not; but as it was they hadn't no outlet, an' gophered around here an' thar' over the arth' that they was a cuss to, tell they dropped off o' old age, a mercy to themselves an' them 't had to put up with their everlastin' pryin' an' peevishness."

"We that have an outlet ought to be thankful indeed," replied the doctor, and made no further effort to compel or hypnotize the astounding force of Mrs. Prouty of Prouty's Neck.

"Mis' Prouty's kind o' abrup'," Caroline explained "but her heart's in the right place, ef we only know whar' to look for it."

"Wal', I shan't deny you that, Car'line; it's along o' my husban' an' children an' the old home to Prouty's Neck; it ain't watchin' out f'r to make a second ch'ice; not even ef Prouty was gone, men might hang around me as thick as blueberries an' ask me on their knees, they wouldn't git no 'ncouragement from me."

While Rob and the doctor realized the hopelessness of the situation, Caroline remained blandly impervious to the plain reprimand which had been hurled at her.

"I believe you, Mis' Prouty," she rejoined; "the wonder was that you married at all, considerin' the smartness and independence o' your ways, an' men bein' o' that kind that likes to keep the upper hand an' do the bossin' their own selves. All women air not like you, Mis' Prouty," said Caroline, with a look of the beautiful clinging-vine sort toward the admiring doctor,—"but some enjoys themselves better to *lean onto* than to order an' direc'. I say it freely, I'm one o' that kind,that, ef I take up with a man, I'd rather lean onto him than be forever bossin' of him 'round; an', so long as my man was above ground—or out o' water, perhaps I'd ought to say, for bein' seafarin' he went by way o' water; but, afore God in his wisderm took him, I leaned onto him—whenever he was in port, that is."

"Git out o' here," Mrs. Prouty suddenly commanded her two boys gravely, "an' see ef there's an air o' wind stirrin'." But she spoke to empty places; the boys had slipped out some time before without either her knowledge or approval.

"In my humble judgment," said Caroline, who had taken an occasional outlook through the shutters, "they've made tracks for home along shore. I've raised boys, and I know their ways. They didn't set contented one minute whilst they was in the Room."

"It's eight miles 'round the shore," exclaimed Mrs. Prouty, and then sighed heavily, "Wal', I don't know 's I blame 'em."

"And thar's Dan Prouty, now," said Caroline, in a discerning voice, "sailing' straight into the Basin."

Mrs. Prouty rose promptly. "I'll be down thar', time he lands," she said. 'All of present company, and none excepted, I shall be glad to see you over to Prouty's Neck." She shook hands all 'round as if a solemn commitment of fate hung over every individual there present.

"I feel pleased to think ye clum' the hill to see me," Caroline assured her; "ye're allus welcome, and the sooner the better."

"You was allus my favorite among the girls, Car'line," said Mrs. Prouty, surveying her as though she would recall that lost soul from its flirtatious designs to better things.

Rob and the doctor also made their exit from the Room.

"I am going back to the safe charms of Mary Stingaree and Mrs. Stafford," said the doctor, to Rob, at the gate, "Mary has refused me, and Mrs. Stafford would not want me anyway; but Mrs. Prouty and Caroline Treet are dangerous in the way they interest a man."

Rob giggled.

"I don't know," continued the doctor gravely, "whether I wanted most to subjugate Mrs. Prouty or stand as the oak for Caroline Treet to lean upon, but these are unbecoming thoughts. I little knew what was impending when you called my attention to the beckoning of those black kid gloves. And the Room, too. The salons of old and luxurious civilizations have not so absorbing an atmosphere. I am going back to sit with Mary and Mrs. Stafford on the porch, and gaze off on the sentinel bluffs and the vast outlying ocean."

The doctor did not once smile. It occurto Rob that where he himself saw lots of fun and gave in return the utmost of kindly sympathy, the great man was spheres of individual existence moving still with sublime accord in their eccentric orbits, and stood awed and touched before the spectacle. A certain pique of satisfaction was in Rob's soul, that he should have introduced the doctor by chance to so choice an interview.

"Well, I'll stroll on and see some more of my friends," said Rob.

"More?" said the doctor, turning a backward look on the bright young face. "Well, you have them, and they—have you; and of such is the kingdom ——"

The last low words escaped Rob as he marched on, smiling.

(To be continued)

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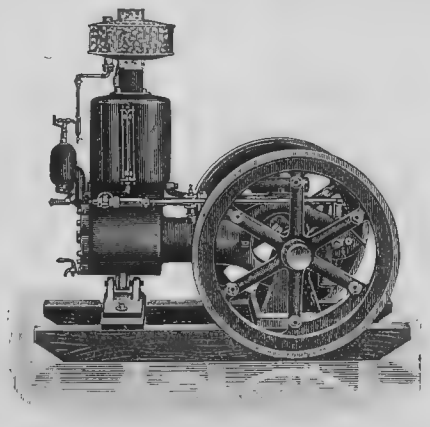

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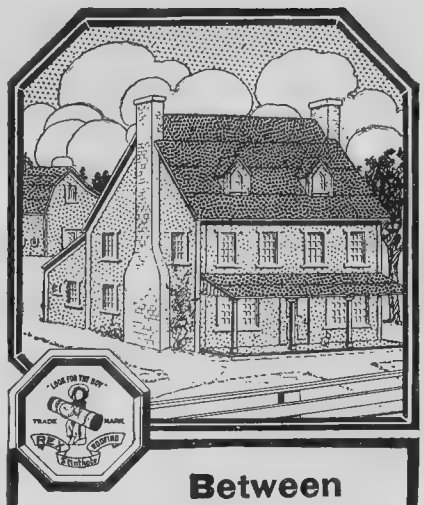

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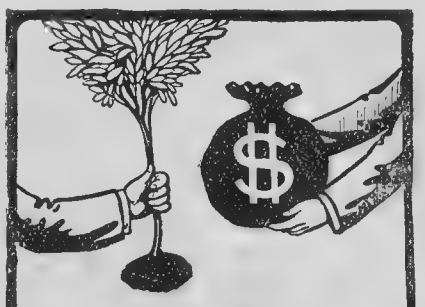

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GOSSIP

"Professor," said Mrs. Gaswell to the distinguished musician who had been engaged at a high price to entertain her guests, "what was that lovely selection you played just now?"

"That, madam," he answered, glaring at her, "was an improvisation."

"Ah, yes, I remember now. I knew it was an old favorite, but I couldn't think of the name of it to save me."—Tit-Bits.

* * *

The report of the minister of agriculture for the Argentine has just been issued showing the number of live-stock in the country. They total 114,842,440, divided as follows: Cattle, 25,844,800; sheep, 77,581,100; horses, 5,462,170; mules and donkeys, 545,870; goats, 2,566,800; pigs, 2,841,700.

The province of Buenos Ayres contains one-half of the live stock of the republic, having 7,000,000 cattle and 48,000,000 sheep. Entre Rios province has 9,006,300 animals, Corrientes, 7,911,000, and Cordoba and Santa Fe each nearly 7,000,000.

* * *

At T. S. Cooper & Sons' annual auction sale of imported and home-bred Jersey cattle, at Coopersburg, Pa., on May 30th, an average of $500 for cows and $400 for bulls was realized, despite a wet day; bull calves averaged $348 two-year-old heifers. $348; yearlings, $245; and heifer calves, $175. The top-price bull was the five-year-old Royal Majesty at $1,000; he is a son of Oxford Lad ("Feons") grandson, and Oxford Ixia 3rd. The top-price female was his three year-old daughter, Majesty's Lady Houpla, at $2,000. Beatrice's Stockwell six months old, brought the highest figure among the bull calves, $810; his name indicates his breeding Dultan's Sylvia, by Sultan of Oaklands, topped the two-year-olds, at $685; the highest selling yearling was Sultan's Lark, by same sire, at $450; while the heifer calves were topped by Noble's Fawn Leda, daughter of Noble of Oaklands, at 300. There were 37 buyers from thirteen states and the district of Columbia, and though, owing to the financial stringency and unfavorable weather, the prices obtained were not up to the standard of former Cooper sales the result can hardly be called discouraging.

BIG SHEEP FLOCKS PASSING

Those who have observed range affairs for the past few years have noticed how the big outfits have been dissolved and how the smaller ranchmen have butted in and taken possession of the range country. Cattlemen have been more affected by this change than the sheep raisers, though the latter seemed to be doomed to the same fate. A leading paper out in Idaho says:

"Idaho has become great as the home of the range sheep; Oregon is greater as a sheep country, but an era of still greater things in the sheep industry is at hand—though not in the range line. Men in southern Idaho own as high as 40,000 to 60,000 head and one or two owners have a far greater number. But the day of the small flock owner has arrived. The policy of the government is to establish homes and to that end it is absolutely necessary to give home builders a chance. This logic of events foreshadows a time not far distant, when the immense flocks grazing on the foothills will dissolve like a mist and out of that dissolution will arise countless home-bred, home-fed flocks that will in the aggregate, far outnumber all the thousands that loom large in the public eye. Oregon, as a producer of sheep in large bands, is indeed great, but Ohio, as the home of flocks of 50 to 100 head each, is far greater and our exhortation to the settler on Camas prairie to-day is, open your eyes to the golden opportunity before you, plan now the future flocks and herds, small and insignificant as they appear, that in a few decades will number more than all the vast number of cattle and sheep that now range the foothills of the Sawtooth range."

TRADE NOTES

ROPE RIMMED HORSE COLLAR.

We wish to draw the attention of our readers and of horse users everywhere to the special collar which Mr. J. N. Stewart, Regina, is advertising in this issue. From the recommendations of prominent farmers in the west, we would conclude that the rope rimmed collar possesses qualities that make it superior to any other collar made of whatever form or material. The collar fits the horse's shoulder all the time. It is rope line and adapts itself at once to every curve of the neck and shoulder. On horses inclined to have sore shoulders it is particularly valuable. On horses that have not had sore shoulders and are too valuable to be disabled or laid off work for some time on account of shoulder injuries, this collar is indispensable. It sells for five dollars straight and we advise all readers to write Mr. Stewart about it or see the collar when they visit Regina Fair.

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Vancouver Island undoubtedly offers a number of unique advantages to those who are seeking a land with an ideal climate. Probably no spot on the American continent can offer better advantages than the island to the man who wants to go into fruit and vegetable farming, for the man who wants to get away from the extreme heat and cold of the prairie summer and winter, and live in a land that has neither the discomforts of excessive heat nor extreme cold, a land o'er which the balmy zephyrs of the broad Pacific waft, lulling the rippling billows to their death upon the golden sands that girt the sun kissed emerald of the western seas. Here are opportunities for the fruit grower, greater than can be offered by any district of the main land, Here a man may buy his claim, gather about some fowls, a cow or two and a few hogs, and enjoy existence while his trees are growing to their bloom. We cannot hope to tell you all of the advantages of living in so salubrious a clime, but A. E. Planta Ltd. Nanimo, B. C. advertising in our Exhibition Number will be pleased to furnish enquirers with full information of the country.

ROMANTIC BUT UNHEALTHY.

"Moss-Grown Roofs" Good for Poets and Painters, but Very Bad for Plain People.

Poets have always loved to write verses about the quaintness of the old moss-grown roof. The old "moss-covered bucket that hung in the well" seemed to make the water cooler and sweeter. Painters have always loved to paint their pictures of the old homestead with the steep roof covered with moss.

That is all right for the poets and painters, or for anyone else who does not have to live under such a roof. Those who do, know well enough the discomforts from leaking of a roof of that kind, to say nothing about the dangers of colds and rheumatism from the dampness of the upper floors, such as an old fashioned roof always brings about.

The modern farmer demands the best he can get, for he prizes health and strength and comfort and long life more than picturesque decay and romantic prettiness. Nowadays, even the shingle-roof is disappearing before the competition of the better and more durable composition roofing. The "Rex Flintkote" roofing, advertised in our pages by the long-established and well-known firm of J. A. & W. Bird & Co., Boston, Mass., is better than any "moss-grown roof" in the world, better looking to a modern man or woman, and better wearing than the now "moss-grown roof" was when it was new. It sheds water absolutely, turns wind perfectly, lasts for a generation, and is so fire resistant that you can place a live coal on it and it won't burn. Prove this by sending for a sample to the manufacturers who will also send vou a booklet which tells all about roofing.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, **Best BLISTER** ever used. Removes all bunches from **Horses.** Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

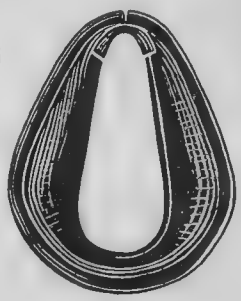
Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

My herd is headed by the famous Black Gay-Lawn (91941) sired by Black Woodlawn (2706), the brother of the International Gr. Championship winner in 1907. I have for sale at present a number of splendid young bulls bred from such families as the Erica's, Prides and Blackbirds. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars.

Geo. G. Melson.
Wildwood Stock Farm, Olds, Alberta.

SURE PROOF
THAT YOU NEED THIS COLLAR

Read what Mr. H. S. Swalm says about this excellent collar:—



"This is to certify that I have in use eight **Rope rimmed Collars,** made by J. N. Stewart of Regina, and I find them to be all that is claimed for them. My horses shoulders were made very sore by other collars, but this collar healed them up. I can cheerfully recommend the **Rope Rimmed Collar** to anyone wanting the best collar for his horse. As to wear and quality of their make up they are equal to, or better than any collar I have ever used. The Rope Rim prevents breaking or wearing into at the throat, and the oat hull stuffing enables any one to shape the collar to the horse's shoulders."

Hundreds of these collars are in use in the vicinity of Regina alone and I am receiving orders from all parts of the west.

SEND ME $5.00 FOR ONE TO-DAY
Let me know position of sores on horse if any

J. N. STEWART
Harness Maker Box 6 REGINA, SASK.

HOGS WANTED

WE WISH TO NOTIFY LIVE-STOCK RAISERS TRIBUTARY TO EDMONTON THAT OUR PLANT AT EDMONTON WILL BE COMPLETED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1908.

CAN USE LARGE NUMBERS OF BACON HOGS AT FULL VALUE.

BOARS—Write us about Pedigreed Yorkshire Boars.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.
LIMITED
WINNIPEG and EDMONTON

Church Chime Peal BELLS
Memorial Bells a Specialty.
McShane Bell Foundry Co., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted and Miscellaneous advertising. TERMS— Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

$15 PER ACRE for 320 acres fine fruit land, in best fruit district, British Columbia on "Murphey Creek", West Kootenay, three miles from Canadian Pacific. For particulars write E. J. Blaquier. Brandon, Man. E.O.T.tf.

FARM HELP and any kind of help supplied free of charge by the Labor Information Office for Italians (56 Lafayette Street. Telephone 1198 Franklin) New York City. FREE LABOR OFFICE. Send for circular and application blanks. 22–7

OWING TO SICKNESS I offer the N. W. ¼ 12-23, 26-2 very low, with the crops, stock and machinery. Good small frame house and barn. Terms, one-third cash. Isaac Otis, Aylesbury, Sask. 8-7

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell property any kind anywhere write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

GERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANO, slightly used, must sell, $190, part on time. P. O. box 44, Winnipeg, Man.

$900 BUYS one hundred and sixty acres good farm land on Canadian Northern, eighteen miles from Port Arthur. "Good market." Forty acres cleared, good log house and barn on property. E. J. Blaquier, Brandon,Man. E. O. I. tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Will sell, part cash, balance easy terms or exchange for improved farm lands in Manitoba. British Columbia farm, 500 acres, North Thompson River Valley, 23 miles from Kamloops city in fruit growing district, two miles frontage on river, beautifully situated,100 acres cultivated, rich soil, good spring water, some valuable timber, two storey house, large frame barn and other buildings. Apply Union Trust Co., Winnipeg, Man. 8-7

WE WANT YOU to mail us your watch for repair and we will tell you what the cost will be. We are specialists in watch repairing. The Manitoba Watch & Jewelry Co., 275 Garry St., Winnipeg, Man. T. F.

FOR SALE—We have a number of rebuilt Threshing Engines, Portable and Traction, in first class order, various sizes. We can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Eng. & Mach. Works Co., Limited, 760 Main St., Winnipeg. P. O. Box 481.

PORTRAIT AGENTS. working for themselves send for our new wholesale price list. Samples free, prices lowest.—Merchants Portrait Co., Ltd., Toronto. 22–7

WANTED—Stockmen and others to get their Printing done by The FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Mail Order Job Printing Department. Prices Quoted. Sample sent on application. Address Mail Order Dept. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg.

WANTED POSITION ON WEEKLY.—Young man, 26. Experience, three years on dailies of twenty and fifty thousand circulation respectively; business and advertising departments. Now employed; desires change: personal reason. Best references. Box B—Farmer's Advocate.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

STRAYED—One bay horse with white star on forehead, hind feet white. Finder rewarded. H. Freeman, 444 Cathedral Ave., City.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned, red and white cow, dehorned, and red steer with white face. Both branded. M. Gibbon, Holland, Man. N. E. ¼, 12-9-12-W. 8-7

POULTRY AND EGGS

Rates—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

W. J. CURRIE, Lauder, Man., Breeder of White Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Exhibition birds for sale. One hundred birds to select from. Eggs in season. T. F.

RHODE ISLAND REDS and Mammoth Buff Rocks, nine entries, eight prizes Manitoba's largest shows, 1908. Eggs $1.00 up. Fine Red Cockerels, $1.50. J. Buchanan, Oakville Man. T. F.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at $4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

POPLAR PARK HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. Berkshire Pigs. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. tf

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns. 13–11

GEO.SWALES, Holmfield, Man., breeder of Red Polled cattle. Young stock for sale.

POLAND CHINA PIGS. Young stock for sale. Stringency prices. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 1bn

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, MacDonald Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester sheep.

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairview, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 134, Pense, Sask. 30–10

STRONSA STOCK FARM—Well-bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires. David Allison, Roland, Man. 13–11

SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford cattle, finest in Canada, also Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Deleau, Man. tf

BERKSHIRES.—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba. Address J. A. McGill. 24–4

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, P. O. Ont.—Breeder of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and horses. T. F.

JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie. Choice Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine for sale. 20–t

JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.,—Breeder of Shorthorns. 13–6

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. N. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both senior and junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 13–12

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale. 13–3

WOODMERE FARM,—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, $8 apiece. S. Benson. 24–4

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type. 24–4

CLYDESDALES,—A choice collection of breeding stock always available. Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man. 30–1

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire Hogs and Pekin Ducks.

BEN MORE, reg. Jersey herd—P. W. Reid, proprietor. Enquiries solicited. Hill P. O Vancouver Is., B. C.

H. C. GRAHAM, Kitscoty, Alta.—Shorthorns—Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 1–4–09

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man. Berkshires and Yorkshires from prize winning stock; all ages; write for particulars.

FOSTER AND LYLE, Lyleton, Man.—Imported and homebred Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Correspondence solicited. 15–7

Catalogs and Booklets

MUST HAVE STYLE AND DRESS

You may want something of this nature. Let us build it for you.
You will find our prices as reasonable as our service is excellent.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED

AN ENTERPRISING COMMISSION FIRM

For a dozen years or more now Mr. H. A. Mullins has been engaged in the live-stock commission business at the Winnipeg Stock Yards and if one can judge of a man's ability to handle live-stock to the advantage of the consignors, by the favorable comment one hears on all hands, and by the annually increasing business which this firm handles, Mr. Mullins certainly has established himself with an extensive clientele. The business has been built purely on straightforward principles, by giving to each customer's consignment personal attention and by handling sales for shippers as carefully as he would manage a business transaction of his own. This firm specializes in the handling of cattle, sheep, and hogs and has exceptional selling facilities both in Winnipeg and in the old land. Mr. Mullins returned recently from Great Britain where he was looking into British market conditions and arranging for an extensive increase in his selling facilities at that end of the line. We can advise readers confidently that in dealing with this firm they are placing their business in the hands of a gentleman who has the ability, experience and business connections necessary for the prompt and satisfactory execution of their orders. See his advertisement in our Exhibition Number.

* * *

Twenty-seven hundred Gourlay pianos are in use in Canada, United States, Great Britain, South Africa, China and Japan. The completely satisfactory way in which the pianos have stood the extreme climatic changes of each country has been the very best test of its durability and thorough workmanship.

THE KINGSTOWN FIRE.

Dong-g-g!

Before I came to myself I was sitting bolt upright in bed.

Was it a nightmare? I pinched myself. No. I was wide awake.

"Ding-dong, Fire!" echoed through the midnight air. And with one bound I was out of bed. In another instant, dressed and on the street.

"She's a goner!" yelled Jim Wilson, as he shot by the house.

"Who—what—where—?" But he was gone; and like a flash I followed my natural instinct and the firelit heavens, to the other side of town.

"They're working like Trojans. but they can't save her,"

"What is it?" I asked, as I caught up to Simeon Sheldon.

"The old mill. There! Can't you see the flames licking up the lumber sheds this very minute?" Sure enough. I saw them only too plainly.

"Serves 'em right—"

"Hold on, Sim," I interrupted. "What do you mean by talking that way?"

"Yes, it does! They knew what a risk they've been running with those old 'tinder-box' shingle roofs—and right alongside the railroad, too. Everybody says it was sparks from the midnight freight that did it—and I guess they're right. It started on the roof of No. 1 mill."

"Look at those houses opposite. Why didn't they catch fire too?"

"That's easy. They're covered with Genasco. See those sparks dropping on 'em now! They burn out, and don't have the least bit effect on 'em."

"What's that name, Sim?" What kind of stuff is it?"

"Stuff? Well, I'll be switched! Do you mean to say you've never heard of Genasco Ready Roofing, made by the Barber Asphalt Paving Company. Philadelphia? Where have you been living all your life—in the back woods?"

I was willing to be "the goat," and asked for more information.

"It's the greatest stuff I've ever seen for a roof," Simeon went on, "not only for resisting fire, but for lasting in all kinds of weather. You can let it pour pitch-forks, and it won't leak; or let the sun boil down on it all you've a mind to, and it'll never dry-out like coal tar. Even zero weather won't crack it. The farmers around here have taken to it like ducks take to water. You see it on all their buildings whenever you go out in the country. It's a wonder, I tell you. And by the way, it's made of stuff from what they call the English Wonder of the World—Trinidad Asphalt Lake. You can find out more about it than I'll be able to tell you in a month of Sundays, if you write to them Barber people for their Good Roof Guide Book."

"Yes, sir the mill people might have had their old shacks still standing if they'd used a little common sense before it was too late. Any fool can learn from his own experience, but I tell you it's a wise man that learns from the experience of others."

"You're dead right, Sim. I'm going to remember that. Meantime, I've got to turn in and get my sleep out."

Questions and Answers

PLANT LICE

I have an ever-blooming dwarf calla lily that has become covered with a small green louse, both on the stalks and leaves and over the ground about the root. The magnifying glass shows them to have two small black stripes on the back. Would you please tell me what it is and how to destroy it effectually, both on the ground and on the plant.

I have also a fuchsia which is infested with a small white insect. We have tried several remedies to destroy them, but without effect, and they are spreading over the other house plants. The remedies tried were dipping in soapsuds, fumigating wth sulphur, spraying with Paris green and dusting with hellebore. What is the insect? and please tell us how to destroy them.

M. Y.

Ans.—These are some of the plant lice ordinarily found on house plants. Tobacco water is the most effective remedy to use against them, or kerosene emulsion. The tobacco solution may be made by cuttnig up a plug of tobacco and boiling it in half or three-quarters of a gallon of water for twenty minutes. When cool, it is fit for use. Dip the plants into it. The solution should be the color of good strong tea. If you think it too strong dilute with water.

If you want to try kerosene emulsion which is a successful remedy for plant lice, take a quarter of a pound of hard soap and boil it till dissolved in half a gallon of water. Then add one gallon of coal oil, and mix thoroughly for about five minutes. When properly mixed it will form a creamy mass, which thickens into a jelly-like substance on cooling. Dilute for use in 10 to 20 parts water, depending on tenderness of foliage. You can destroy the insects in the soil by using the tobacco solution about the roots.

GAPE WORMS IN CHICKS

Please give symptoms, cause and cure for gape worms in chicks. Young chickens are sick, open their mouths and act as if they had great difficulty in breathing. Act as if trying to swallow. Kindly advise and oblige

FARMER'S WIFE.

Ans.—Chicks affected with gape worms stand about and frequently gasp for breath. This is the most prominent symptom of gape worms. The chicks get the worms on the eggs that produce them from the ground. Actual cases of chicks affected with gape worms may, if the birds are strong, be treated with lime dust. The chicks are placed in a box, over which a burlap or cheese cloth is fastened. Fine, dry, air-slaked lime is sprinkled upon the cloth and the chicks breathe the dust. The gape worms loosen their hold on the wind-pipe and the hope of relief then depends upon the success of the chicks in coughing them up and out. Destroy by burning all the worms thus expelled and any chicks that die with gape worms in them. The premises may be freed of these parasites by burning every chicken that shows symptoms of the disorder. The symptoms which you have in your flock indicate pretty clearly that gape worms are in your chicks.

DISEASED ANIMALS AT LARGE

Is there any penalty for allowing horses to run at large before they are thoroughly free of disease.

Man. L. G. B.

Ans.—Section 5 of the Animals' Contagious Diseases Act is as follows:—

"Every person who turns out, keeps or grazes any animal knowing it to be infected with or labouring under any infectious or contagious disease, or to have been exposed to infection or contagion, in or upon any forest, wood, moor, beach, marsh, common, waste-land, open field, roadside or other undivided or unenclosed land, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hunrded dollars."

The diseases included under the above are known to all practising veterinarians, and in the event of an outbreak of any of these diseases the inspector for the province should be notified. He will then quarantine the animals or animal until they are out of danger. Not all contagious and infectious diseases, however, are included under the act. The inspector for Manitoba is C. D. McGilvray, Edward Building, Winnipeg.

MILK PAINT.

About a year ago I saw a recipe in your paper for making paint of milk, cement and Venetian red. I used it and it has been very lasting, but now I cannot find my old recipe. I would be very glad if you can answer this.

Sask. N.G.

Ans.—We cannot find any formula for making paint of milk, cement and Venetian red, but probably the following will answer your purpose quite as well. It is the paint recommended and used by the U.S. Government on lighthouses, and such buildings. It may be made in any shade by adding color. A little lampblack added makes a slate color, lampblack and Spanish brown a red stone color, yellow ochre or chrome yellow a pretty cream shade, etc. The addition of Venetian red will give you red color if desired. Slack about one half-bushel of fresh lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it and add one peck of salt dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice put in boiling water and boiled to a thin paste; one-half pound powdered Spanish whiting; and one pound clear glue dissolved in warm water; mix these well together and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace and when using put it on as hot as possible. This will answer for either wood, brick or stone, and retains its luster for a long time.

HOMESTEAD INSPECTION DELAYED

In January, 1905, I filed on a homestead and went on it in April. Since then I have performed all the duties and made application for my patent in January of this year. In the meantime someone entered cancellation against my claim, and I was put to a lot of trouble defending myself. The department wrote me in June, 1906, that an inspection would be made at once, and although I know the inspector has been in the district twice since January, my place has not been inspected. I am in need of my patent to go on with improvements, but am afraid it will not be made for some time. What can I do? Does the Department of the Interior exercise complete control over such matters, or could I take it before the magistrate?

Alta. S.H.F.

Ans.—As near as we can make out inspection for application was promised in January, 1908, and has not yet been made. This is a longer delay than one cares to wait, but if you had given notice of application for patent six months before, the inspection would have been attended to earlier. There is no evidence that the Department intends to ignore the application, but you should write them again and also ask your local M.P. to try to get your inspection hurried up.

* * *

The Gourlay piano is not made for to-day only—it is built to endure. Purchasers of Gourlay pianos therefore secure an instrument that in later years their grandchildren will use with pleasure.

IMMIGRANT AGENT'S ADDRESS.

Would you give me the addresses of Canadian immigration agents in Minnesota and Dakota.

Sask. H. L. P.

Ans.— The Canadian government agent for Minnesota is Mr. E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, and for North Dakota Mr. Charles Pilling Clifford, Black Grand Forks, N. D. These gentlemen no doubt have sub agents working throughout their respective states whose addresses they would be willing to give.

LINE FENCE: VOTING.

Can a man be forced to pay a part of the cost of a line fence built of rails when the party not fencing wants wire and forbids rails.?

Can a man take a person into a polling booth with him when he goes to vote when he has not enough education to do so himself.

Alta. P. P.

Ans.—When one party wants a fence on the line and the other does not the first party may go ahead and put up whatever kind of fence he likes but the second party is not liable to pay his share until he uses the fence by attaching a cross fence to the line or by using the line fence as a boundary to his pasture. He has no right to demand wire or forbid rails. If both decide to erect a line and they cannot agree upon the material to use then one should undertake one end of the line and the other the remaining end and each be responsible for his own half.

2. No. It does not require any education to vote; any person can make a cross.

WAGES ON HOLIDAYS

If I hire with a farmer for eight months and take off the 24th May, 1st July and other public holidays, can he dock my wages for those days taken?

Sask. R. N.

Ans.—No.

GREASE

A mare, nine years old, is affected with grease in both heels, very badly, so much that there are what is sometimes called grape-worms on them, and they are raw half way to the hocks, and smell very bad. What would you advise by the way of treatment to remove it? Is it possible to effect a cure?

INEXPERIENCED SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Prevention consists in feeding moderately of grain, allowing succulent food, such as grass, and exercising regularly when not working. Curative treatment consists in purging with a ball containing 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, following up, after purgation, with 1½ ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic, twice daily, for a week. Local treatment consists in applying warm poultices of linseed meal, with a little powdered charcoal, every six or seven hours for a couple of days and nights, and then applying, three times daily, a lotion of 1 ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead and 2 drams carbolic acid to a pint of water. Do not wash. In the case of grapes, when they abound, it is necessary to use the knife, or actual cautery, followed by caustics, in which case a veterinarian should operate.

FLIES ON CATTLE

Can you, in your next issue, furnish recipe for destroying flies on cattle? You published this several months ago, but I have lost the number.

Ans.—We cannot find recipe for particular treatment you refer to. There is nothing that we know of that will destroy the flies, but certain preparations will keep them off the cattle. Fish oil and crude carbolic acid applied to those parts of the animal not readily reached by the tail, is about the best remedy to use. The proportions of fish oil and carbolic are not important; use enough of the crude acid to give a decided odor to the mixture. One application will usually suffice to protect an animal for five or six days.

PROFIT BY

OUR MIDSUMMER SALE

Our Great Midsummer Sale is now in full swing. It commenced on July 2nd and will last until August 15th—six weeks of wonderful saving opportunities.

This year our Midsummer Sale is of more than ordinary interest, as we have combined with it our usual August Furniture Sale. The values all through the catalogue are extraordinary. In furniture we have always given good values, but never before have we been able to make such low prices for such high class goods as are described in this catalogue, If you have not received a copy of our Midsummer Sale Catalogue send us a post card and we will be pleased to send it to you.

The Diamond "E" Brand of Machine Oils

Our Diamond "E" Machine Oils are giving splendid satisfaction and we are assured by our customers that they are all we claim them to be.

		In Bbl. per gallon	½ Bbl per gallon	5 Gal cases each
Diamond "E"	Amber Cylinder Oil....	65c	70c	$3.75
" "	Dark Cylinder Oil.....	46c	50c	2.85
" "	Gas Engine Oil.....	55c	60c	3.25
" "	Engine Oil.....	33c	37c	2.15
" "	Dynamo Oil.....	55c	60c	3.25
" "	Cream Separator Oil...	45c	50c	2.75
" "	Harvester Oil.....	40c	45c	2.65
" "	Castor Machine Oil.....	29c	36c	2.00
" "	Black Machine Oil	25c	30c	1 85
" "	Neatsfoot Oil.....	80c	85c	4.50
" "	Dark Axle Grease.....	25 lbs.....		1.50
" "	Dark Axle Grease	10 lbs.....		.75
" "	Threshers' Hard Oil....	10 lbs.....		1.10

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED

WINNIPEG, CANADA

Tenders for Wheat and Oats

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until 18 o'clock, Saturday, July 18th, for a quantity of about 180,000 two bushel **Jute Wheat Sacks** and 20,000 three bushel **Jute Oat Sacks,** delivery in store at Winnipeg.

These sacks are new and of good quality, and are all in bales of 500 each and would retail at 16 to 18 cents per sack.

No Tender for less than one bale will be considered.

A marked cheque for 10 per cent. of amount must accompany tender. All tenders to be marked "Tender for Oat Sacks," or "Tender for Wheat Sacks," as the case may be.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. C. CASTLE,

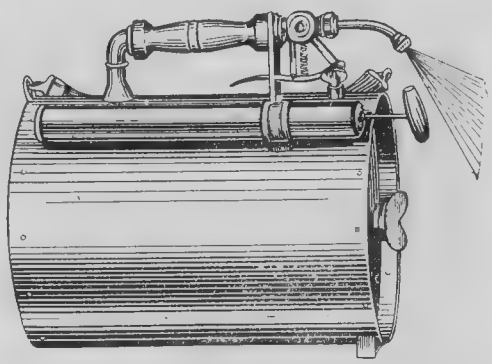
Box 1327, WINNIPEG **Purchasing Agent**

Spray the Bugs

Send for catalogue of
Garden Sprayers, Cultivators,
both hand and horse, and all kinds special hoes.

Johnston & Scott,

411 Main St., Winnipeg



HUDSONS BAY COMPANY
The Great Traders of the Great West
INCORPORATED A.D. 1670

LEASING OF LANDS

The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarter or half sections. For particulars apply the Land Department Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

Attention!

I have a number of good boars and sows (Yorkshires) for sale, two, three and four months old. A fine litter of Tamworths (10 pigs) also older stock in York's two aged boars to sell at a bargain. Good stock getters. Will be at Portage Fair and Winnipeg too.

Pleased to see old customers and new ones. Address:—**OLIVER KING**
Wawanesa, Man

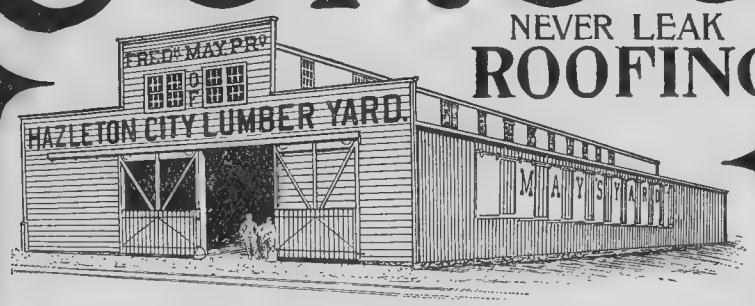
IF IT'S A CHOICE BETWEEN TWO FIRMS GIVE THE PREFERENCE TO THE ONE WHOSE ADVERTISEMENT IS FOUND IN YOUR FARM PAPER.

Farm House Plans

If you intend building why not have a house which has beauty as well as convenience? This is the only proper way to do and will save you money with half the trouble you would otherwise have if you did not employ an architect. Consult the best architect when building.

HUGH G. HOLMAN
ARCHITECT
63½ Scott Bldg. Winnipeg, Man
Write for my Book on Modern Houses.

CONGO
NEVER LEAK
ROOFING



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It may not be the cheapest roofing you can buy at the start, but in durability, satisfaction and economy in the long run, there is nothing better.

Congo is proof against every kind of climate and weather and is almost as soft and pliable as rubber.

It is easy to lay and clean to handle.

Send for a free Sample and you'll see what a real "never leak" roof is like.

UNITED ROOFING & MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
Successors to Buchanan Foster Co.
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WE OFFER HARDY TREES

Grown for
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and **Alberta**
planting in varieties tested and recommended by Experimental Stations at BRANDON and INDIAN HEAD

SALESMEN WANTED
to start NOW ON FALL SALES
Liberal Commissions
Pay Weekly

THE FONTHILL NURSERIES

OLDEST and LARGEST in CANADA
Established 1837 Over 800 acres
Stone and Wellington, - Toronto, Ont.

Look through these columns

there are many new advertisements every week and it pays to use them either for buying or selling.

Nearly 30,000 families see these each week

GOSSIP

SUBSTITUTES FOR PAPER

Just when the pessimistic grumbler began to worry about the scarcity of wood pulp for print paper, the corn stalks up to relieve his mind and assure him there is no cause for lamentations. At least that is about the view Farmer Wilson's department takes of the situation. They say that some day the public may learn the news by perusing a cornstalk.

Congress directed Secretary Wilson to investigate the sources from which paper can be made other than the trust-controlled wood pulp, and he has been making plans to study the annual farm crops with a view of utilizing that part that goes to waste. The result may be that newspapers will some day be printed on cornstalks, rushes or flax straw.

Another source of help may be found in the use of a different kind of ink than that with which this story is printed. Perhaps people have wondered why publishers do not collect from subscribers all old newspapers and have them made up into good print paper again. The ink will not permit it. This ink is made of carbon and oils. The carbon cannot be dissolved except by acids so strong that they dissolve all the paper, too. Nor can carbon be washed out by any modern process. Paper made from old newspapers is too dark and too tender for any use except in rough wrapping paper and in the press board.

This investigation may develop a soluble ink. Such ink can be made from many aniline dyes, without the use of the objectionable carbon, readily dissolved by acids which will have no serious effects upon the paper fiber and which will open the way for repeated use of the same pulp. The only objection to the use of a "disappearing" ink is that it will be obliterated in a few weeks. But copies for the files and for libraries may still be printed with carbon ink.

The Department of Agriculture will try to find material which can be delivered at the pulp mill for approximately $4 per ton. This is necessitated by the competition of wood pulp, the price of which, however, is sure to go up as the years go by.

The materials available for experiments will include sedges, corn stalks, straw, cotton stalks, flax straw, and rushes. Paper has already been made of flax straw, and as thousands of tons of this material are burned every year in the flax producing states a paper mill could secure it easily and cheaply.

* * *

One reason for the exceptional popularity of the Gourlay piano among connoisseurs lies in the fact that the piano is made with one single aim—to make a piano producing the richest, sweetest, surest tone in the world and capable of holding that tone permanently.

* * *

THE CANADIAN EXPORT CATTLE TRADE

At the live-stock association meeting held in Ottawa last February a very interesting address on the subject of our export cattle trade was delivered by Mr. John Dryden. Mr. Dryden, perhaps more than any other Canadian, is qualified to speak on live-stock subjects. Engaged for a lifetime in the breeding of purebred stock and the production of beef, he has as good a grasp as most men of the practical problems that confront the farmer and feeder. An unusually close observer of conditions he used the opportunity which his recent office on the agricultural commission for Ireland afforded of familiarizing himself with the meat trade of the old land, of becoming acquainted on the spot with the difficulties that the Canadian exporter has to face in the old land. His experience in the cattle business and his observations in the old land are set forth in the address which follows:

"I have devoted a considerable amount of time in making a preliminary enquiry as to the present condition of the trade in meat products in Great Britain, having special reference to that of dead meat, and what may appear to be the future outlook. I have found access to statistics, which are referred to in the following statement, and which I think may be taken as fairly accurate. From an examination of such statistics, I have no doubt it is correct to say that at present it is impossible for Great Britain to supply much more than sixty per cent. of the total amount of meat products consumed in that country the balance required being at present sent forward from outside countries, including the United States and Canada.

THE BRITISH DEMAND

"The consumption of beef and mutton has increased in Great Britain in the last twenty years from 77.4 pounds per head of the population to 88.4 pounds per head; so that it is plain that, without the large quantities at present sent forward from foreign countries, it would be impossible to provide Great Britain a sufficient supply.

"The amount sent from Europe is so small that it is unnecessary to take it into consideration. It is no doubt possible to increase considerably the output of beef and mutton in Great Britain, but with an ever-increasing population of some 400,000 per annum the demand for the foreign article will undoubtedly continue.

"The shipment of dead meat from Canada at present is practically nil, our supply for that market being taken over alive. This branch of the trade, according to the statistics for 1903, increased in that year by 97,141 cattle and 23,262 sheep. It is no doubt true that the export of meats to Great Britain from all countries other than Canada is increasing on the side of chilled or frozen meat, and not at all in reference to live animals, the policy more and more being to forward any excess after slaughtering.

COLONIAL SUPPLY

"At present Canada furnishes an extremely small part of the necessary supply for Great Britain. Statistics seem to indicate that all her colonies supply only twenty per cent. of the total imports of beef. In 1902 Canada furnished in live cattle 419,488 head, while in 1903 the number had risen to 522,546 head, an increase of 103,058 head. The decrease from the United States in 1903 amounted to 22,964 head, while the increase in chilled numbered about 33,621 head, so that these two items in United States trade nearly balance each other.

"Out of a total of 522,546 head of live cattle imported by Great Britain in 1903, the United States sent 301,757 head, Canada 190,815 head, and all other countries only 29,968 head. The dead meat trade in beef in 1903 from all countries aggregated 4,559,606 cwt., of which Canada supplied 5,351 cwt., while the United States sent 2,693,920 cwt., River Plate 1,152,211 cwt., New Zealand 159,830 cwt., leaving the balance divided among all other countries.

DEAD MEAT TRADE.

"The dead meat exported to Great Britain comprises three classes—fresh, chilled and frozen. The fresh meat comes entirely from the continent of Europe and is sent from ports adjacent, covering short distances in transit, but is so limited in quantity that for the purpose of this report it need not be considered. That from the United States goes over in a chilled condition, while that from Australia and New Zealand is sent in a frozen condition. From the River Plate it is divided, part being chilled and part frozen. Canada being nearer ought to be able to compete successfully for this trade under such a complete and systematic arrangement by which only a superior article should be sent forward and landed in the best possible condition.

"I conversed with those living in towns apart from the great centres of population, who said that they were accustomed to use the imported dead meat instead of that which is of home

production, the reasons being, first, a less price, and second, the quality was more uniformly superior. This statement proves that quality decides largely the amount of consumption.

HOME GROWN BEEF HIGH

"Let none suppose that the foreign meat of any class is usually sold at the high level of the best home-grown, or that all mutton or beef from every country commands precisely the same price. As an illustration, while in 1903 the best Scotch mutton sold at about an average of 7¾d, the Australian article realized not more than half this amount, 3⅝d. The same difference is seen between American chilled beef at 5⅝d. and Australian frozen beef at 3¼d.

"The trade for home-grown beef is at the time of writing very satisfactory to the producer. In July I saw animals of from 11 cwt. to 12½ cwt. selling alive from £15 to £18. These were not at all extra, but such as could easily be produced in Canada where good beef bulls are used.

"A close inspection of trade in Great Britain indicates clearly that the best article presented in the best form always wins, regardless of source of supply. It is frequently said in Canada that American beef has an advantage over Canadian because of its reputation. My enquiries lead me to say that there is little truth in this statement; in both cases it is sold on its merits. The answer to my enquiry in every case was that the quality of Canadian beef (live) has much improved within the last few years. Much of our cattle are quite equal to the American in the feeding season, but grass-fed are generally dissappointing, unless they have been fed in the field, as in the United States, an additional grain ration.

HOW TO CAPTURE THE MARKET

The main question to which the mind of everyone turns who thoroughly studies the trade is, in what manner in the future should we undertake to capture our fair share of this market. Shall we encourage the further development of the shipment of live cattle, or, discouraging this, shall steps be taken to open up a trade in dead meat? My mind is clear as to the right course; both should be encouraged and aided as far as can be in order that the Canadian farmer should reach the best results. From enquiries made from those on the spot, I conclude that it is unlikely that the animal born and reared entirely on the range can be profitable handled alive. Accustomed always to liberty, winter and summer, it is natural that they should chafe under confinement on the train, and still more so on the ship. The frequent result is a loss of condition and consequent weight, which means less pounds and less price per pound. I am told that they

SELDOM SETTLE DOWN AND THRIVE

on the vessel; on the contrary animals accustomed to the stall, with reasonable weather and attention, usually increase regularly in weight during the sea voyage, so that within a short time of landing, if of sufficient ripeness when started, they are ready for the block. All the range animals will always come from beyond Winnipeg. It appears, therefore clear that they could be killed in better condition before they are started on so long a journey by rail and by sea. It appears also that the freight would be less (if proper appliances were at hand) on the carcas dead rather than alive. For these reasons it seems desirable that steps should be taken to encourage the erection of proper appliances at the most convenient point not farther east than Winnipeg.

"I regret that I have not so far been able to determine the difference in value between similar animals shipped alive and after being slaughtered. It must be remembered that the animals are not allowed to go inland, are practically sold only after they are slaughtered, so that we are dealing in dead meat, slaughtered immediately at the end of the long journey. It resolves itself largely into

A DIFFERENCE OF FREIGHTS

and whether the animal would sell for more or less when slaughtered in Britain as against slaughtering in Canada. This question I have so far not been able to solve. One thing, however, is clear, an attempt should be made at the earliest possible moment to improve the conditions under which the slaughter now takes place. The Canadian feeder is without doubt suffering considerable loss on account of inferior appliances, which must be twenty years or more behind the times and might be easily improved. There is also further need of more room. I am credibly informed that when a large supply is present, the carcases must be hung so close together that it is impossible properly to cool them, and much waste follows. The meat thus becomes tainted before it can possibly reach the dealers who purchase it. I understand that an effort is being made at the present time towards improvement, which I doubt not would have added strength and force if our Canadian government could lend its influence in the same direction.

THE PRINCIPAL ADVANTAGES

would be, first, to prevent the waste suggested above; second to be able to hold the carcase in store for a limited time without injury should the market seem to require it; and third, to present it always in the best condition. These improvements present an imperative need at the present time. If in addition the authorities in Great Britain would consent to extend the time limit for slaughtering after the cattle are landed, it would save much loss in individual cases where the animals had chafed under the conditions on shipboard, or otherwise had become unfitted for immediate slaughter.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO

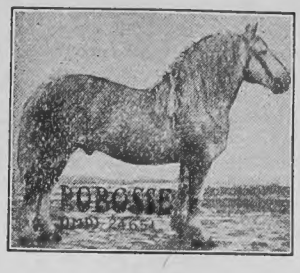
The embargo on our cattle is not likely to be immediately removed merely on account of pressure from the Canadian side, but after a careful enquiry I incline to the belief that it will not remain many years longer; first ,because there exists a very considerable organization covering a considerable portion of Great Britain and embracing within its membership many other classes besides the feeding farmers, all of whom are determined to accomplish their object. Many butchers are among the most enthusiastic in this organization. These local or affiliated societies now number 136 and are most determined and persistent in their efforts. Second, I incline to the opinion that they will ultimately prevail because they appear to any disinterested person to have by far the best of the argument. If I am in the right in this, when the masses of the people understand it they will decide it in the interests, not of any single class, but of the country as a whole.

A FALLACIOUS ARGUMENT

It is sometimes pretended even now that it must be continued to avoid the risk of introducing disease (foot and mouth). This argument is, however, now laughed at by most people, and must, I assume be given, because of the entire absence of anything better. Years of experience in the slaughter of Canadian animals has proved conclusively its absolute falsity and the opponents are not slow to present the statistics. So far as I have been able to examine the situation, the only persons clamoring for its continuance are those who breed the ordinary store cattle but never finish them. Those who are classed as feeders are a unit on the other side. We should meet the same condition in Canada were we contemplating the shipment of store cattle, thus lessening the supply in Canada. The feeder wants to buy cheap and sell dear, here as everywhere. But it will be found in agriculture that the greatest good always results from the most

COMPLETE LIBERTY OF ACTION

The introduction of an additional supply of store cattle will no doubt give added stimulus to the feeding in Great Britain of choice beef. This would tend to increased fertility of the soil, the employment of additional labor, the accumulation of added agricultural wealth; while the breeder would find still a steady demand for his stores, providing the quality were



FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERONS
Stallions, Mares, or Colts, all ages

Your choice of 40 bred from imported stock One black Stallion, Charleroi, 6 years old, weight 2,050 lbs.; Mares weighing 1,500 lbs. to 1,700 lbs.; Yearlings and two-year-olds of good quality. Correspondence solicited. Photos sent on application. Imported stallion, Robosse, at head of herd. Prices very low for this class of stock. Farm 3 miles from North Portal.

W. E. & R. C. UPPER, North Portal Sask.

Brampton Jerseys Canada's Premier Herd

Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey.
We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from.
Write for prices and particulars. Long-distance 'phone at farm.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

Rare Bargains in FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS

I have more cattle than I have feed for, so am willing to sell a few, of both sexes, at prices I never expected to quote. The bulls are mostly young, or I can supply mature ones, the females are of different ages. All are cattle that a man only gets on bargain days. No trouble to quote prices or show the stock.

JOHN G. BARRON
Fairview, C. N. R. Station. Carberry P. O., & C. P. R. Station

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale.

Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.

Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

P. M. BREDT Regina, Sask.

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

This prize winning herd is headed by the Imported Champion Bull Allister. Several animals for sale a number of prize winners in the lot Farm 1 mile from station. Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

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Glencorse Yorkshires

Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36th, sired by Dalmeny D.C. (Imp.) bred by Earl Rosberry K.G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th (Imp. in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years.) Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.

GLEN BROS. DIDSBURY, ALTA.

Forest Home Farm

Our Stock in all lines exceeds our limit of accomodation. We must reduce stock and will quote prices that will do it. In Clydesdales we have two yearling stallions, one imported. Two-year-old and yearling fillies. A very fine lot of young shorthorn bulls and heifers by Missie's Prince (Imp.); Tam Glen at head of herd. Yorkshires, all ages; spring pigs at prices to suit.

Barred Rock eggs at $1.50 per setting of 14. Roland and Carman stations, C. P. R., C. N. R. and G. N. R.

ANDREW GRAHAM
Pomeroy P.O.

ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS

For getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, $3.50 to $6.00. Safety Impregnating Outfit, especially adapted for getting in foal so-called barren and irregular breeders, $7.50. All goods prepaid and guaranteed. Write for Stallion Goods Catalog.

CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 35. Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Clydesdales and Hackneys
fresh, sound, good.
The best money could buy in Scotland.
Prices Right. Easy Terms.
W. S. HENDERSON, Carberry, Man.

SHORTHORNS

I have just sold four nice three-year-old bulls to T. McCord, of Talbot, Alberta: also one yearling bull to C. Standish, of Priddis, Alta.,. I have two yearling bulls for sale and some bull calves.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

WE have a nice lot of young stock for sale. In Red Polls both bulls and heifers under a year old, and a few choice heifers, two-year-olds. In Yorkshire Hogs we have spring pigs ready for shipment. They are the kind that make you money. Two of our sows raised 47 pigs in 4 litters, in one year. They are easy feeders and rapid growers. Write for prices.

CLENDENING BROS.
HARDING - MANITOBA

Yorkshires & Berkshires

We advise prospective purchasers to Buy Young Pigs. They can save on the price; save on the express charges (as crates can be made very light), and develop their pigs to suit themselves. We have five Stock Boars and over twenty-five sows, and will quote prices that means business. Write for particulars or send your orders to WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

Thomas Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

now offers for sale his recent Toronto winners—the 1st prize and Champion Shire horse, Newham s Duke (Imp.); also the 3rd and 7th prize in aged Clydesdale, in an entry of 27. The two latter horses are sired by the noted Hiawatha, dams Lady Gratley and May Rose. The weighty kind that will sire draught horses.

Correspondence solicited.

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

Egerton, Kent, England, exports pedigree Live Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Ponies, more Romney Marsh Sheep and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

This medicine chest contains a perfect remedy for all known animal diseases. Ask for it at our agents in all towns, or write to

The Mayer Co. Limited
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BICKMORE'S GALL CURE

The standard reliable remedy for Galls, Scratches, Cracks, Wire Cuts and all similar sores on animals. Sold by dealers everywhere. Money refunded if it fails. Sample and Bickmore's new horse book mailed for 10 cents. Write today.
WINGATE CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Canadian D'stbr's, 545 NOTRE DAME ST., W. MONTREAL, CANADA

Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't imitate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

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describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with

ABSORBINE

or any Bunch or Swelling caused by strain or inflammation. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1.00, delivered. Cures Goitre, Tumors, Varicose Veins, Hydrocele, Varicocele. Book free. Made only by

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LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

Our Shorthorn herd will be seen at the Brandon fair where we shall be glad to meet all admirers of the breed.

JAMES DOUGLAS & SON
R. M. Douglas, Manager. Tantallon, Sask.

desirable." He would not hold entire control of the market, but he would find that the increased number of feeders would always serve as a guarantee that his stores would command a reasonable price, giving to him his fair share of the profit, which is all he has a right to expect or demand. When the politicians come to see these facts and to observe their bearing on the general good of the whole country, it will not be long before the present embargo will be removed.

IF EMBARGO IS REMOVED

"This possibility should, I think, be taken into consideration in planning our own course. Should this occur as I have suggested, what effect would it have on the dead meat trade if it were in operation? It is impossible with entire accuracy to forecast the result, which would no doubt be different under ever-changing circumstances, but generally it would not effect materially the trade in mature beef. It is not clear, should the embargo be removed, whether the finished animal would not still be slaughtered at the port of landing, especially so if the conveniences were more complete than at present. It would largely resolve itself into a question of freight and convenience in slaughtering by the dealer. The advantage would be felt most by the fact that an animal not ready for slaughter on account of age or condition could be purchased by the feeder and not by the butcher or dealer. In other words, he would command a higher price from the intelligent feeder than from the butcher. Such a course commends itself at once to every thoughtful person as decidedly more desirable than to compel the slaughter of the animal in what is manifestly an unfit condition.

WOULD TRUST THE FARMER

"I have always pleaded for the utmost liberty of action by the farmer, and if I could have my way I would put in operation a trade in dead meat; I would remove the present embargo and would also continue the present system. I would trust the farmer to make a wise choice of his course under the circumstances. There are those who think that he needs guidance in such matters, as to what is best for himself, but I am not of that number, and I may be permitted to say that liberty is as good a word for the farmer in Great Britain as in Canada.

"So far as this report extends, the embargo and the present live cattle trade do not require further discussion; the first we cannot control, and the second is in active operation, and only requires some improvement to secure for our farmers the best results in that direction. So far as the dead meat trade is concerned, the most pressing necessity will be in the far west, assuming I am right in my contention as to loss sustained in shipping alive for so long a distance the ordinary range cattle. It would be most unwise to commence operations at too many points; such an operation is best suited to large centres of population. If it is to cover the whole country, three or four points naturally suggest themselves—namely, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal or Quebec. I name these points because they are present centres of this trade, and in future the most likely to prove of greatest convenience and satisfaction to the majority.

SHOULD BEGIN IN WEST

"The work should, in my judgment, be commenced in the west. How should it be done? I shall not be expected or required fully to answer this question. but one thing I beg permission to state, that, if the government should in any way assist, it must only be on the understanding that the work shall be under the most rigid inspection, both as to the quality of the beef slaughtered and the manner of its transportation. It may be taken for granted that only the best will win a first place, and secondly, that the first place is the only one worth winning.

"With the hope that the submission of these facts, which I am permitted to present for consideration, will lead to a further development of our agricultural production and increased returns to the individual farmer ?

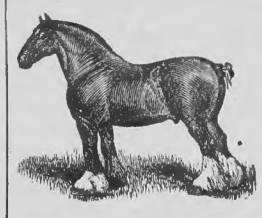
DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORNS

At his Farm in Gilbert Plains on C.N.R.

GLEN CAMPBELL OFFERS FOR SALE

On Wednesday, July 22nd
at 2-30 P. M.

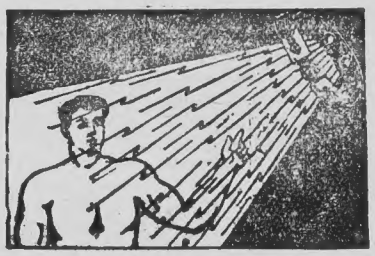
his entire herd of about **40** head of Shorthorns, Scottish Canadian, August Archer and Royal Windsor strains predominate. The foundation stock of this herd were bought from the late Walter Lynch of Westbourne, and Jas. Bray of Longburn. These cattle are of the best breeding, not pampered, but in splendid breeding condition, and will be sold at buyers' own prices. Catalogues and all other information can be obtained from **D. S. McDONALD of Portage la Prairie,** who will conduct the sale.



JOHN A. TURNER
BALGREGGAN STOCK FARM
Box 472 CALGARY, ALTA.
Importer and Breeder of
Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep
Since last December I have sold **42 STALLIONS** and have now **20 STALLIONS** on hand. A new importation will arrive soon. My prices defy competition and you have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Business conducted personally. Everyone welcome.

DON'T BE WEAK

When your nerves are weak, your back aching, your stomach weak and dyspeptic, your nights without rest, your liver torpid, and you have pains in various parts of your body, with a feeling of lassitude, a lack of energy and spirit in your daily occupation, you will find in my wonderful



Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

the source of health. How can anyone remain in doubt as to the value of this grand remedy, when you see so many cures by it? Do you still doubt it? Would you believe the evidence of respectable people in your own town? Then send for my testimonials. They come from everywhere—from all classes of people—and prove my claims over and over.

PROOF FROM ALL PARTS OF THE DOMINION WILL BE FURNISHED ON REQUEST. WRITE ME AT ONCE AND GET BONA FIDE PROOF OF MY CLAIMS.

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All I ask is reasonable security that I will get my pay after you are cured. I will send you my New Belt, with its Electric Suspensory and all attachments necessary for your case, and you can

Pay When Cured

I am offering you freedom from sickness, and the resoration of perfect health, so grasp it now while you have it at hand. Call and see me; write, and let me send you my beautiful illustrated book, full of thing syou will like to read. If you have tried other remedies without success, don't despair. Nature offers you a cure for every ill, and my Belt is what you need. Act to-day.

READ WITH CARE. DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT is positively the only Electric Belt offered to the public where you have a regular physician in attendance. You have his advice and consultation FREE OF CHARGE.

FREE BOOK—Call and test my Belt free, or if you can't do that, send for my book about it, also free No charge for consultation. CALL TO DAY. SEND THIS AD.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge St. Toronto Can.

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POSSIBILITIES OF SHEEP RAISING

Under the system of crop rotation so widely prevalent throughout the Northwest today, a large amount of roughage and pasture crops is annually produced, and must needs be utilized upon the farm by some kind of live-stock if satisfactory returns are to be procured, and the proper fertility added to the soil. Cattle and sheep are the animals best adapted by nature for the consumption of roughage, and hence are most generally used for this purpose Though this theory may be at variance with that universally adopted, we believe that of these sheep are the preferable animals to grow. The handling of dairy cattle requires the construction of expensive buildings for shelter and the hiring of manual labor, ever difficult to secure and unsatisfactory in service; in beef cattle the investment is large, and the returns are slow and uncertain. In case of sheep, however, not one of these objections obtain. Inexpensive from the very first, requiring but a small investment to secure a sufficient number to start a flock, sheep can be sheltered and maintained at a price far lower than is the average belief. Figures adduced from all statistics obtainable, herewith produced, conclusively establish this fact.

Under present prices for lumber and building materials, a barn which will suitably shelter 50 ewes and their lambs can be constructed for $325. Allowng interest of 6 per cent on this money for 25 years, during which period it is believed the barn will last, the cost of the shelter for each ewe and lamb would be thirty-five cents yearly. Another item to be considered—the one which constitutes a veritable bugbear to sheep growing in the eyes of the average farmer—is the cost of fencing the summer pasture. The fencing of a five-acre field, which would be necessary to maintain fifty ewes and lambs, plus the interest on the ten-year investment, would amount to $85, or the fabulous sum of 17 cents yearly for the individual ewe and her lamb.

Now, as to the cost of maintaining the ewe, which of course constitutes the chief item of expense. Experiments carried on at this institution upon land in only fair condition, and with only a limited amount of labor put upon it, show that the cost of seeding and the rental of land for summer pasture amounts to but 40 cents for each ewe and lamb- and the fall pasture consisting of rape sown in grain is but 4 cents. The winter ration of roughage and grain at average prices costs about $1.20 for each ewe. Allowing 24 cents—as interest on the money invested in the ewe—we find the total cost of the ewe and her lamb to be but $2.40.

These are the liabilities; what are the assets? In addition to improving the fertility and physical condition of the soil on which she has pastured, a ewe yields two annual returns to her owner, one in the form of wool, the other in offspring. Moreover, the value of the ewe herself is in no way lessened; she is worth just as much as she ever was; or in case she is not she may at any time be sold and her lamb retained. A lamb sells easily on the market today for 5 cents a pound. Allowing sixty pounds as the unquestionable weight of the lamb in the fall, the income from this source would be $3.00

Statistics accumulated in Minnesota for the last 30 years show the average. weight of a ewe's fleece is seven pounds, and the average price paid therefore is 19 cents a pound. Adopting these figures which are admitted low—the fleece would be worth $1.33, thus making the total annual income from the ewe $4.33. Subtracting the total cost from this sum, we have $1.93 This represents the amount the farmer receives for labor he has expended which in case of each sheep is so sligh as to be almost unmentionable. On no other roughage consuming animal, we believe, can so handsome returns be annually netted, and when we pause to consider that even this does not represent the maximum amount of income that can be secured, we come to realize how great possibilities there are for the farmer in sheep growing.

If this sum can be realized on a scrub or average sheep, what might not be cleared on one that through selection and breeding has been made to produce an added pound or two of wool, and lambs that will bring one cent more a pound upon the market? Such an idea might one day have been hissed as ridiculous, but the present development of science leads up to regard nothing as impossible. The time is now far past when a ewe was looked upon as a ewe, and one considered quite as desirable as another.

Today we recognize the fact that the fleece conformation and transmittal powers of ewes differ widely, and according as they differ we say this ewe is better than that; she has a better fleece, she yields a better lamb crop.

Before you are two ewes, one the kind that is commonly seen on the Minnesota farm, the other the kind that ought to be there. We confidently say the kind that ought to be, because we know that one of the fleece and type of the animal on your right will yield a larger quantity and better quality of wool, and a lamb that will sell for at least one cent more a pound upon the market than will the one on your left. A glance at the fleece of these two ewes clearly shows us that the fleece of the one is much purer denser and more uniform than that of the other; it serves as a better protection to the ewe, and keeps her from contracting colds, thus not only conserving her health but also lending to the production of a stronger, more desirable fleece. The price paid for wool is dependent upon its quality; if, then, one would increase his income from this source he should retain only sheep that have a fleece at least as good as that of this animal. It is undoubtedly possible to increase (and with little difficulty too) the average yield of wool one pound, and to improve the quality to such an extent that it will sell for 2 cents more a pound.

Basing our statement upon the theory that like produces like, we say that the lamb of this ewe will be more valuable than the one from that. As this ewe is broad in the back, well rounded, in the rib, plump in the leg and shoulder, compact of body and thickly and uniformly fleshed so is her lamb likely to be. As that ewe is narrow of back, flat in the ribs, thin in the leg and shoulder, rangy in body, unevenly, thinly fleshed, so is her lamb likely to be. Which will you choose? If wise in your judgment. undoubtedly the former.

It is an unquestionable fact that for such a lamb, the butcher or local dealer is paying and will continue to pay one cent more a pound, live weight —60 cents more for the 60 pound lamb, because a lamb of this type yields a larger percent of dressed to live weight, probably 3 or 4 per cent more on the average; because it contains a smaller per cent of bone, and cheap meat, and a larger per cent of expensive cuts, such as the loin, ribs and leg; and because its flesh is of better quality, more juicy and tender, more expansive. Certainly reasons enough why the buyer pays more, and why the progressive farmer should grow only lambs of this kind.

The growing of such lambs only may seem to some theoretical and difficult, but it depends solely upon the selection of ancesters of the desired fleece and conformation, and intelligent selection lies within the possibility of all.

Adding, then, the figures representative of the increase of income possible to every grower, we find the sum to be 95 cents. Certainly a palpable amount, one worth striving for. Since the cost of maintaining a ewe of such qualities as will increase the income of this amount is no greater, but, if anything, less than that of maintaining the ordinary ewe, all we need do to find the total possible income is to add $.95 to $1.93, making $2.88, almost $3.00. Who would have guessed that one small ewe could annually earn that much for her owner? Who could ask for better interest on an investment? Who could demand any better wages for labor expended?

And yet, there is still one more way of increasing the annual income from sheep—not perhaps on the part of the individual ewe, but on the part of the flock. That way is by increasing the per cent of lambs to ewes. On many farms in Minnesota and throughout the Northwest a flock of 100 ewes produces not more than 40 to 50 lambs annually. We believe that it lies within the range of every farmer's possibility to raise this yield to 125 or 150 per cent. This can be achieved by keeping records of each ewe's achievements and retaining only those that regularly produce and rear to maturity one or two lambs annually. Intelligent selection of this sort lies at the basis of all flock improvement.

* * *

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FARMER'S CYCLOPEDIA OF LIVE-STOCK.

We received from the publishers, the Orange-Judd Company, the other day, a copy of the work which Messrs. E. V. Wilcox, Ph.D., and C. B. Smith, M.D., have prepared, covering the whole field of American live-stock. The book is a most comprehensive one. It is a volume of nearly 800 pages, well printed and illustrated, presenting in a systematic way the established facts which constitutes the foundation of animal husbandry. The subject is taken up in twelve parts. In the first five the general principles of stock-raising are discussed, the history of domestic animals, feeding, diseases, the business aspects of stock farming, and the disposal of animal products. In the other seven divisions, the different breeds of domesticated animals are considered. horses, mules, beef and dairy cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc.

The Cyclopedia of Live-Stock has been built up on lines similar to those followed by the same authors when they prepared their "Cyclopedia of Agriculture," published in 1904. The basis of both works is the bulletins and reports of the various experiment stations, supplemented by the writers' own experience and observations. They present in a concise and readily available form those experimentally established facts and principles which are the most reliable guides in agriculture and animal husbandry. but which the average farmer has neither the time nor inclination to dig out from the vast mass of experimental data from which these works have been compiled. Within the past twenty years our experiment stations have accomplished a tremendous amount of work in their investigations of animal husbandry problems. Yearly large additions have been made to the literature on this subject until the reading of all the matter published on live-stock and agriculture in a year is almost a hopeless task. It is well, therefore, to have someone winnow out, arrange and systematize the information extant in these two important branches of industry. This the authors of the present work have most skillfully done. It would be only blatant flattery to assume the book perfect. No book was ever written that is. But it presents the latest and last thoughts on live-stock affairs, with excellent illustrations. It is indexed in a way that appeals to the busy reader, well bound, well printed, and may be ordered through this office at the publishers' price, $4.50.

The other book, the Cyclopedia of Agriculture, is devoted to field and garden crops, fruit growing, dairying, poultry, and to some extent to live-stock. Experimental results here, too, are the basis. But the work is not of the dust dry character of station bulletins. It is a volume of 600 pages, illustrated and indexed, an invaluable text book on agriculture for farmers and students. The publishers' price is $3.50.

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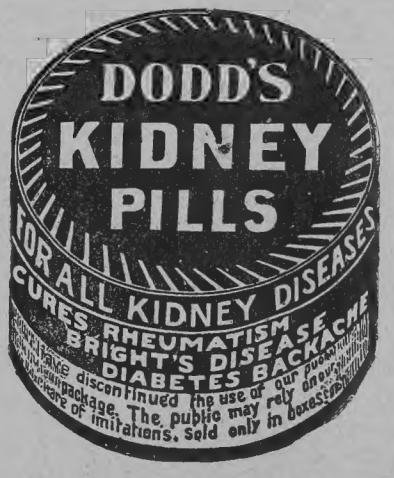

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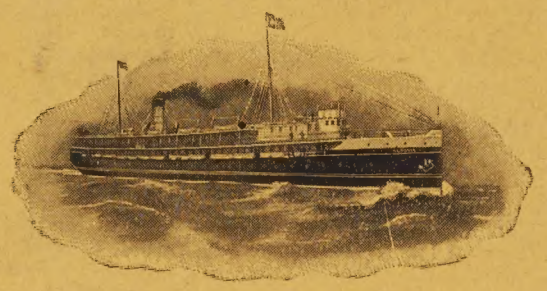

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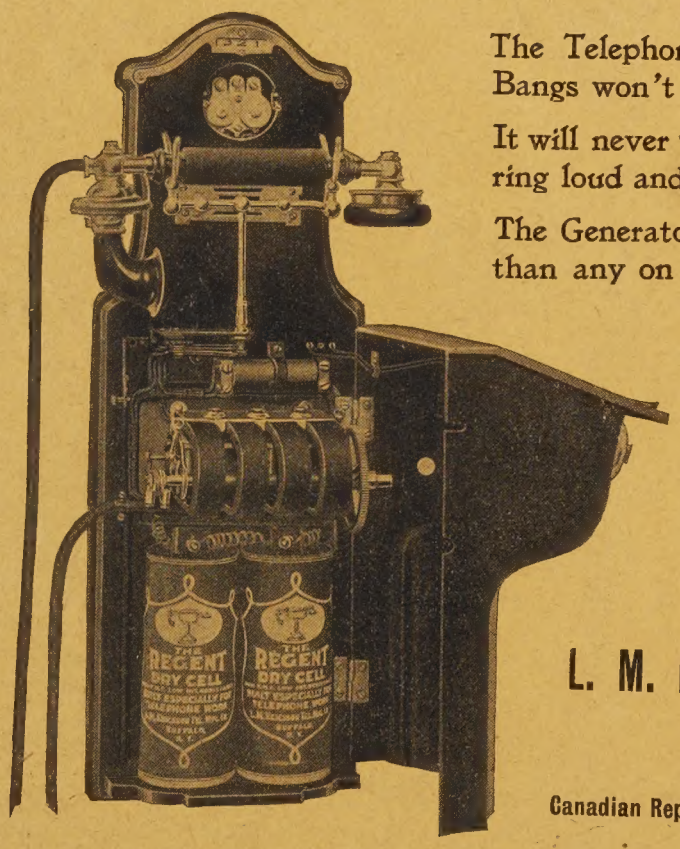

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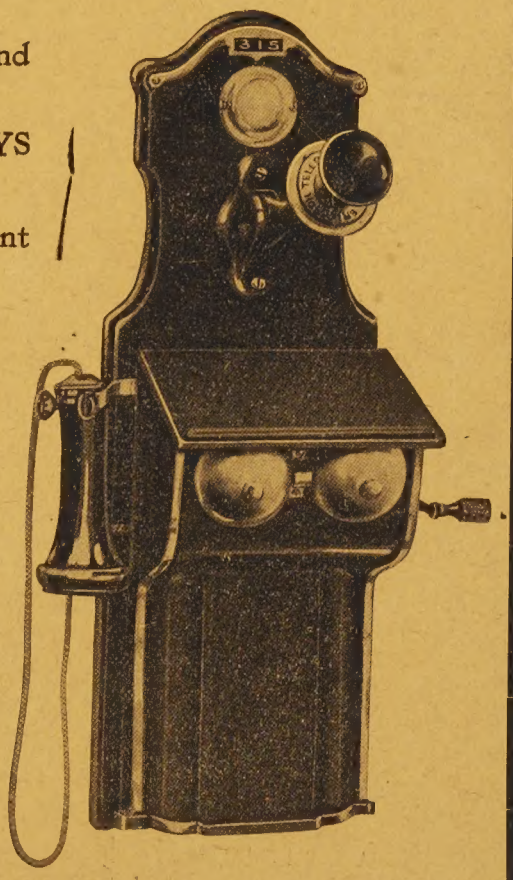

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